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Class E
Book

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

THE ADDITIONS MADE TO THE TERRITORY OF THE THIRTEEN COLONIES AND ITS TRANSFORMATION INTO TERRITORIES AND STATES.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE ADDITIONS WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND PRESENT CONDITIONS IN THAT AREA.

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The approaching centennial celebration of the Louisiana Purchase, to be followed by a similar recognition of the great exploring expedition which resulted in extending the control of the United States to the Pacific coast at the northwest, suggests the presentation of some data showing the various additions to the original territory of the United States, and the steps by which all of its area has been transformed into the present political divisions which form the United States of America.

There have been twelve additions to the original territory of the Union, including Alaska, the Hawaiian, Philippine, and Samoan islands and Guam, in the Pacific, and Porto Rico and Pine Island, in the West Indies; and the total area of the United States, including the noncontiguous territory, is now fully five times that of the original thirteen colonies. The series of maps which follow show each of these additions to the original territory, also the steps by which the original territory and that added at the various dates were transformed first into Territories and then into the States as they now exist. In attempting to present to the eye by a series of maps a chronological history of the transition from the original territory of about 700,000 square miles to the present area of 3,770,954 square miles, and from the thirteen original colonies to more than fifty political divisions, only the important steps can be presented, and many comparatively unimportant changes in boundary lines must necessarily be omitted.

The maps which follow show in outline the territory claimed by the thirteen colonies at the beginning of the war of the Revolution; the additional territory included within the boundaries agreed upon between the united colonies and Great Britain at the close of that war; the cession of a part of the territory of the colonies to the common union; the additions to this common territory made by the Louisiana, the Florida, the Mexican, and the Gadsden purchases, the Texas annexation, the settlement of the Oregon claim, the Alaska purchase, and the more recent additions of noncontiguous territory, and, chronologically, the transition of these various areas into the States and Territories now existing. It is proper to add that the boundaries claimed by the various colonies prior to and at the close of the war of the Revolution frequently intersected and overlapped each other, so that certain areas, especially in the Ohio Valley, were claimed by more than one of the colonies. It was largely due to these conflicting claims that the colonies decided to obviate the possibility of discord and internal conflict by mutually ceding to the common union that part of the territory in which these conflicting boundary lines overlapped each other. It has not been practicable, in presenting in the first map of the series the outline of the thirteen colonies, to show all of these conflicting boundary lines, but only to indicate those most generally accepted. Nor has it been practicable to determine accurately the area of the original thirteen colonies. The census of 1790 gave the total area at that time at 827,844 square miles, but this included the area added to the original territory of the thirteen colonies by the treaty of 1783, in which Great Britain ceded to them certain territory at the Northwest and Southwest not originally within their boundaries, but which they then claimed by possession and otherwise, at the termination of the war of the Revolution.

The additions to the territory of the United States subsequent to the peace treaty with Great Britain of 1783 are shown by the following table, prepared by the General Land Office of the Interior Department:

ADDITIONS TO THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1800 TO 1900.

TERRITORIAL DIVISION.	Year.	Area added.	Purchase price.
		Square miles.	*Dollars.*
Louisiana purchase	1803	875,025	15,000,000
Florida	1819	70,107	[1] 6,489,768
Texas	1845	389,795	.....
Oregon Territory	1846	288,689	.....
Mexican cession	1848	523,802	[2] 18,250,000
Purchase from Texas	1850	(3)	10,000,000
Gadsden purchase	1853	36,241	10,000,000
Alaska	1867	599,446	7,200,000
Hawaiian Islands	1897	6,740	.....
Porto Rico	1898	3,600	.....
Pine Islands (West Indies)	1898	882	.....
Guam	1898	175	.....
Philippine Islands	1899	143,000	20,000,000
Samoan Islands	1899	73	.....
Additional Philippines	1901	68	100,000
Total	.....	2,937,613	87,039,768

[1] Includes interest payments.
[2] Of which $3,250,000 was in payment of claims of American citizens against Mexico.
[3] Area purchased from Texas amounting to 123,784 square miles is not included in the column of area added, because it became a part of the area of the United States with the admission of Texas.

The following table, published by the United States Census Office in May, 1901, shows the gross area and population of the United States at each of the decennial censuses from 1790 to 1900, exclusive of all noncontiguous territory.

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

YEARS.	Area.	Population.
	Square miles.	
1790	827,844	3,929,214
1800	827,844	5,308,483
1810	1,999,775	7,239,881
1820	2,059,043	9,633,822
1830	2,059,043	12,866,020
1840	2,059,043	17,069,453
1850	2,980,959	23,191,876
1860	3,025,600	31,443,321
1870	3,025,600	38,558,371
1880	3,025,600	50,155,783
1890	3,025,600	62,622,250
1900	3,025,600	75,695,379

OUTLINE HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE; ITS DEVELOPMENT INTO TERRITORIES AND STATES, AND ITS PRESENT AND RELATIVE VALUE AS A PRODUCING SECTION.

SPANISH EXPLORATION.

The earliest record of the acquaintance of the white man with the mouth of the Mississippi is the visit of Alvarez de Pineda and his companions in 1519, who, it is said, entered the mouth of the Mississippi and spent six weeks on its banks. Ten years later, De Narvaez touched at the mouth of the Mississippi, and in 1541 De Soto crossed the Mississippi at a considerable distance above its mouth, and, after further wanderings, perished on its bank near the mouth of the Arkansas, his followers, after considerable delay, passing down the stream and arriving at its mouth July 18, 1543, turning westward along the shores of the Gulf of Mexico and ending the record of Spanish exploration of the Mississippi.

FRENCH EXPLORATION AND OCCUPATION.

The French exploration of the Mississippi Valley in the following century was from the north, where explorers from their Canadian settlements moved down the Mississippi; but it was not until April 7, 1682, that the first party of explorers, headed by Robert Cavalier de la Salle, reached the mouth of the Mississippi, and on April 9 erected a column and took possession of the country, affixing to the column the arms of France with this inscription: "Louis le Grand, Roi de France et de Navarre, regne; le neuvième Avril, 1682."

La Salle and his followers returned northward shortly, but three years later Henri de Tonty, who had accompanied him, again visited this spot and replanted further from the banks of the stream the column which had been thrown down by driftwood.

In 1698 Louis XIV fitted out an expedition to colonize Louisiana, with Capt. Pierre le Moyne d'Iberville in command. It arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi early in 1699, and built a fort and established the first permanent colony on the eastern side of the mouth of Biloxi Bay, communication being maintained at long intervals between this post and the French colonies in Canada.

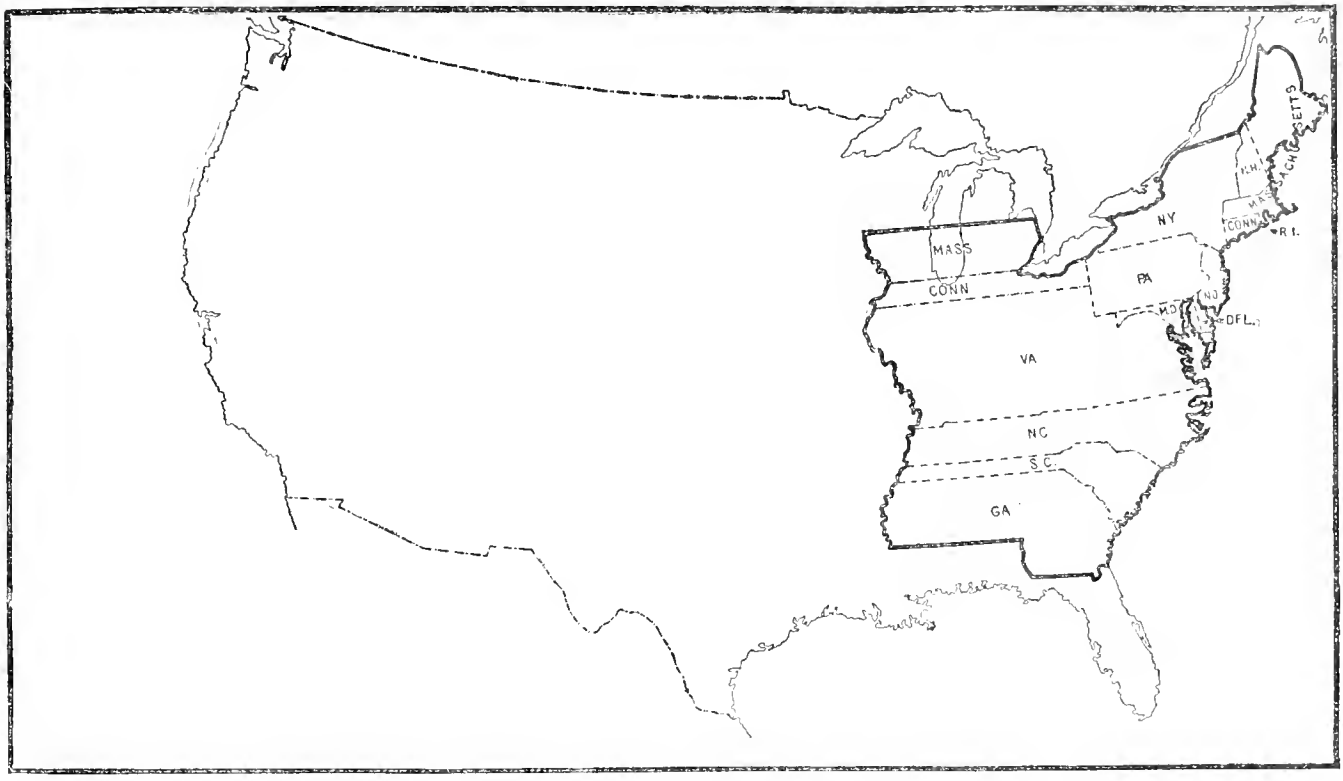
In 1712 the first regular charter for the government of Louisiana was granted to Antoine Crozat, whose efforts to establish a settlement and develop the country soon proved unsatisfactory and were abandoned in 1718. Another charter was immediately granted to John Law, whose operations seem to have been less disadvantageous to the Louisiana colony than to those of France who became interested in his operations, as William Preston Johnston says that the privilege granted him "finally inured to the benefit of the colony," while other writers indicate that the colony flourished during at least a part of the control of his Mississippi, or West India Company.

FOUNDING OF NEW ORLEANS.

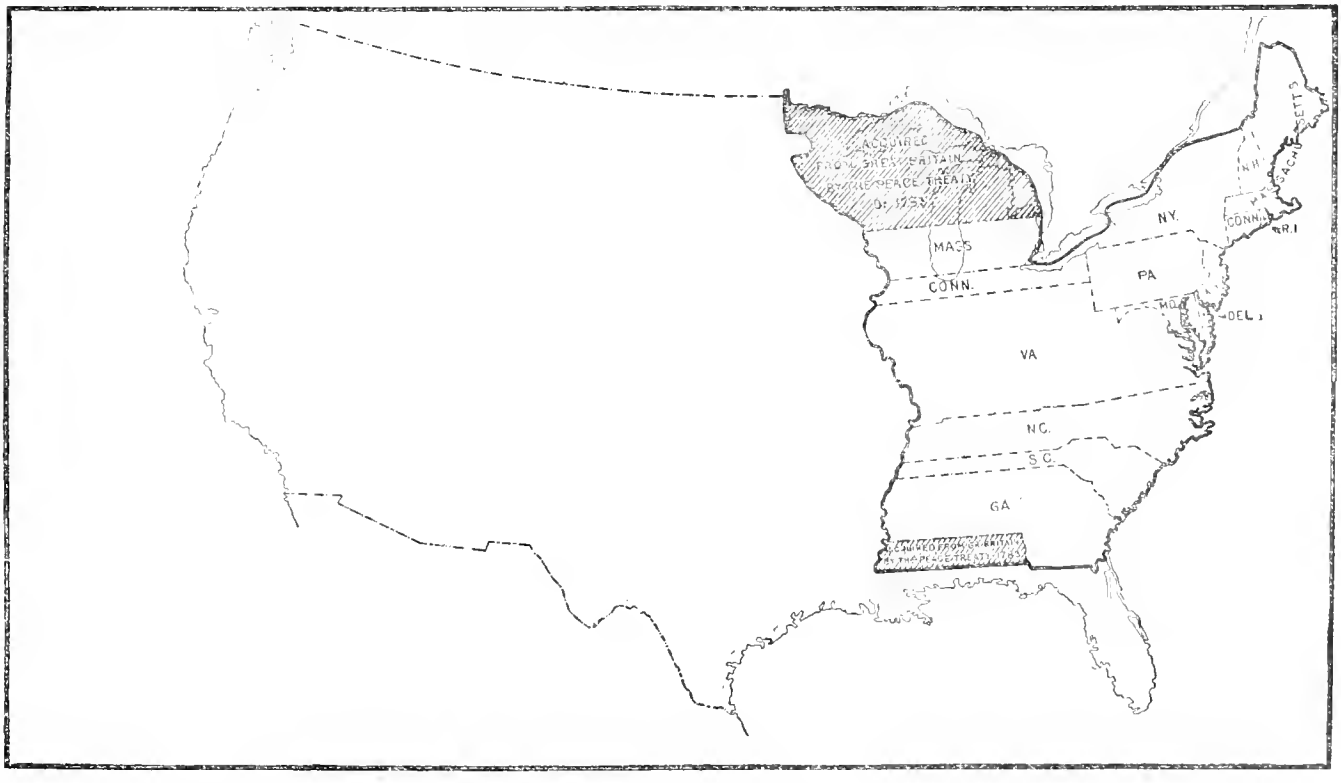
In 1717 Jean Baptiste de Bienville selected the tract whereon New Orleans now stands as a site for an agricultural and commercial settlement, and in the year following, being appointed governor, sent his chief engineers with a force of 80 convicts lately arrived from the prisons of France, to clear the land and trace out the plan of a town, which he named Nouveau Orleans in honor of Orleans, then duke of France. From that time until 1722 it was maintained only as a small military trading post, but in August, 1733, it was made the official quarters of the governor of the colony.

BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH FIXED AT THE MISSISSIPPI.

The seven years' war in which France and Great Britain contended for the final possession of this continent terminated with the definitive treaty of Paris signed in 1763, which fixed the western boundary of the British possessions along the middle of the Mississippi River from its source down to the Iberville, and thence down the center of that river or bayou and through lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain to the Mexican Gulf.



No. 1.—1776. Area of the Thirteen Colonies at Date of Revolution.



No. 2.—1783. Showing Addition by Peace Treaty of 1783 on the Northwest and Southwest.

FRANCE CEDES LOUISIANA TO SPAIN.

The Louisiana Territory was ceded by France to Spain by a secret treaty on November 3, 1762, which, however, was not made public until 1763, and in 1764 the director-general of Louisiana was directed to acquaint the inhabitants of that province with the act of cession and to turn over the government to the officers of Spain when they should arrive to receive it. The motive of this cession, according to Wallace, "appears to have been to indemnify Spain for her expenses in the war then just closed, and to prevent Louisiana from falling into the hands of Great Britain." He adds, however, that, "moreover, the province had become a burden to the French Government, of which it was anxious to be disencumbered. It has been computed that France, in her prolonged attempt to colonize Louisiana, expended directly or indirectly nearly $20,000,000, without receiving any proportionate return."

SPANISH OCCUPATION.

The Spanish governor, Antonio de Ulloa, arrived at New Orleans March 5, 1766, but his restrictions upon commerce of French citizens with France created such dissatisfaction that a convention of planters on October 28, 1768, passed resolutions praying for a restoration of their former privileges and the expulsion of the Spaniards, and on the passage by the council of a decree requiring the Spanish troops to leave the colony within three days, Ulloa and his troops immediately embarked for Spain. He was succeeded, however, by another Spanish governor, who brought the colony under complete Spanish control.

DIFFICULTIES REGARDING FREE NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

During the occupancy of the territory by Spain, American colonists experienced much difficulty in maintaining the right of free navigation of the Mississippi, and the opposition of Spain was so great that in 1786 the Congress of the Confederation, by a vote of 7 to 5, agreed to suspend temporarily its demand for this right, and a treaty was framed by which the claim was to be suspended for twenty-five years, but not relinquished. This, however, proved very unsatisfactory to the population of the Mississippi Valley, and the entire question was referred to the new Government which assumed control in 1789. In 1795, Thomas Pinckney, as envoy extraordinary, negotiated a treaty with Spain by which it was agreed that the navigation of the Mississippi should be free to the citizens of the United States, and that they should for the space of three years have the privilege of depositing their merchandise in the port of New Orleans, and to export it from thence without paying any other duty than a fair price for hire of the buildings in which it might be stored. It was also agreed to renew this privilege at New Orleans at the end of three years or grant a similar privilege at some other point on the banks of the Mississippi.

LOUISIANA TERRITORY RETROCEDED TO FRANCE.

In the year 1800 the King of Spain, desiring the aid of Napoleon in the erection of the kingdom of Etruria for his son-in-law, the Duke of Parma, made an agreement for the retrocession of the Louisiana Territory to France as an equivalent for that aid, the French Government being quite willing to obtain new territory in America in lieu of that lost to England a few years earlier. This agreement, made October 1, 1800, remained a secret for more than a year, and even then France did not assume control of the territory. In 1802 the Spanish official still in charge at New Orleans abrogated the right of deposit at that city and refused to name any other place as provided by the treaty.

ALARM IN THE UNITED STATES AS A RESULT OF RETROCESSION TO FRANCE.

The announcement made in 1802 that Louisiana had been retroceded to France caused great alarm in the United States, whose relations with France had been recently strained through the treatment accorded the embassy sent in 1797 to adjust the differences between the two nations, and the people of the Mississippi Valley especially felt that control of the Louisiana Territory and city of New Orleans by France threatened the permanent closing of the Mississippi River against American commerce.

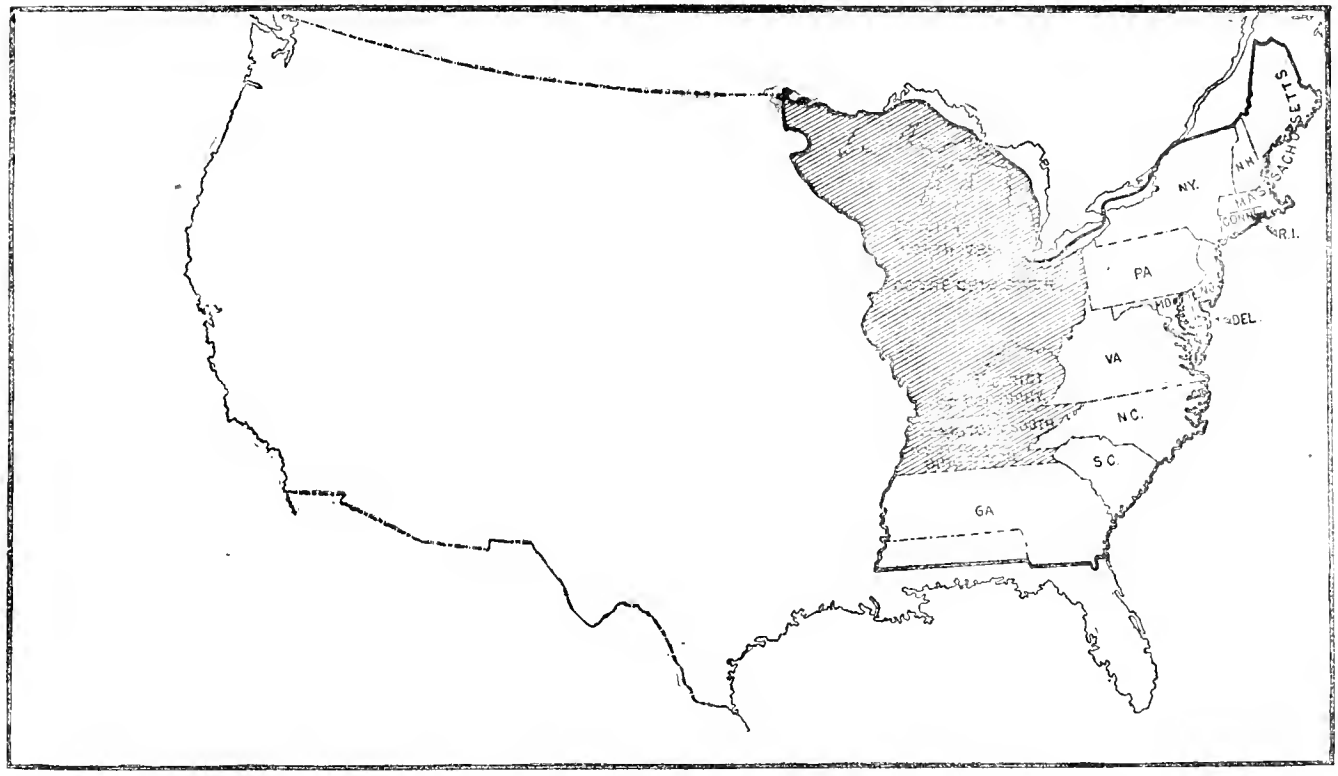
MISSION SENT TO FRANCE TO PURCHASE NEW ORLEANS.

The result of this feeling was a resolution offered in Congress authorizing the President to call out 50,000 militia and take possession of New Orleans, but a substitute was adopted appropriating $2,000,000 for the purchase of New Orleans, and on January 10, 1803, James Monroe was sent as minister extraordinary to cooperate with our then minister to France, Robert R. Livingston, for the purchase of New Orleans.

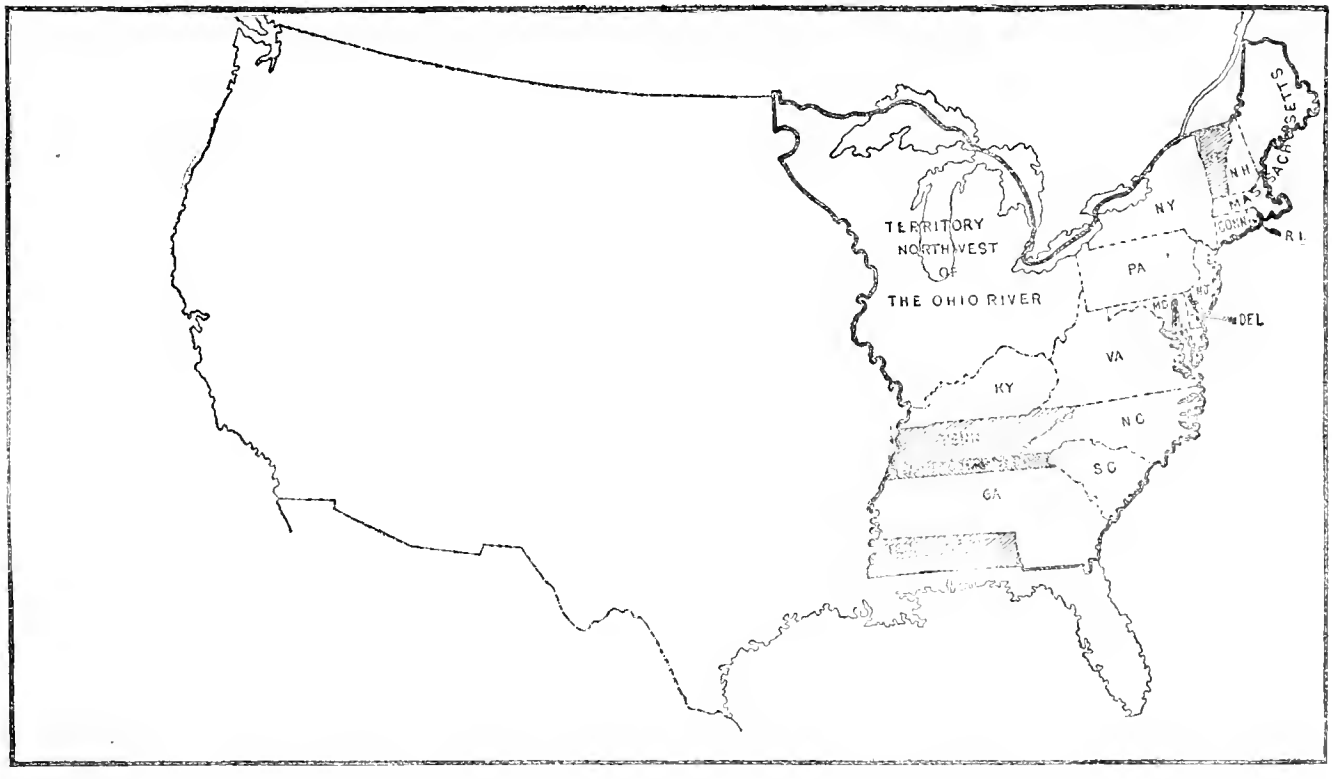
COMMISSION PURCHASES LOUISIANA TERRITORY.

Monroe, on his arrival in France, found that negotiations for the purchase of New Orleans had been begun by Minister Livingston, and the commissioners were surprised by a counter proposition from Napoleon's representative, Barbé-Marbois, in which he offered to sell all of the Louisiana Territory to the United States, suggesting 100,000,000 francs as the price; and the commissioners, although they had not been authorized to negotiate for more than the city of New Orleans, offered $10,000,000, and on the following day, April 13, an agreement was reached for the sale to the United States of the entire Louisiana Territory for $15,000,000, of which $11,250,000 was to be in the form of 6 per cent United States bonds, and the United States to assume the payment of certain claims of American citizens against the French Government, amounting to $3,750,000.

This treaty reached Washington for ratification July 14, Congress was called in special session October 17, and the treaty confirmed by the Senate after two days of discussion, and on October 28 a resolution to carry it into effect was passed after much opposition by many who expressed the belief that the territory was not worth the price proposed to be paid, and that its control would be difficult and unprofitable.



No. 3.—1781–1790. Showing First Organization of Territory Ceded to the Union by the Colonies from 1781 to 1790. (All of the Colonies except Georgia had during this time ceded their Western Territory.)



No. 4.—1790–1800. Vermont cut off from New York and Admitted as a State (1791). Tennessee Formed and Admitted as a State (1796), and Adjacent Territory at the South Designated as "Territory South of Tennessee."—Territory at the Extreme Southwest Organized as Territory of Mississippi (1798).

AMERICAN OCCUPATION.

The Spanish representatives were still in control at New Orleans and in possession of the entire territory when the treaty was ratified, and the Spanish representatives at Washington insisted that France had not carried out her agreement for the cession by Spain to France, and therefore the cession to the United States was void. Nevertheless the French chargé at Washington directed the representative at New Orleans to transfer that city and territory to the representatives of the United States. The message reached New Orleans November 23, 1803, and after some consultation the Spanish governor handed the keys of the city to the French representative, who on December 20 surrendered them to the representatives of the United States Government, who assumed control of the city and territory.

POPULATION OF LOUISIANA TERRITORY AT DATE OF PURCHASE.

The population of the Louisiana Territory at the date of its cession to the United States was probably not far from 100,000. A volume written by M. Wante in Paris in 1803 states the population of the Territory at that date to be 50,100 whites, 39,820 blacks, and 10,340 mulattoes; total 100,260. The bishop of the province estimated the population of his jurisdiction at that date at 144,000, but his jurisdiction included Pensacola and Mobile. The census of 1810 shows the population of 97,401 for the entire area, of which 76,556 were accredited to Orleans Territory occupying the extreme southern portion of the purchase, and 20,845 to the remaining section of the Louisiana purchase.

TERRITORY EAST OF THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI ADDED TO LOUISIANA.

After the cession of 1803 questions arose between Spain and the United States as to whether the cession included any territory east of the Mississippi other than New Orleans. The claim of the United States was that the original Louisiana Territory extended a considerable distance east of the Mississippi; and although this was not admitted by Spain, Congress in 1804 passed an act for collecting duties in the disputed territory and placed it under the jurisdiction of Louisiana Territory. In September, 1810, the inhabitants of this section (i. e., of West Florida) declared themselves independent of Spain and notified the President of the United States of that fact, asking recognition as a part of the United States, and on October 27 of that year President Monroe by proclamation extended the claim of the United States over the territory in question and authorized the governor of New Orleans Territory to take possession. In 1812 an act was passed enlarging the limits of Louisiana and including the area in controversy.

TRANSFORMATION OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE INTO STATES AND TERRITORIES.

1803. French cession of Province of Louisiana, comprising entire Louisiana purchase.

1804. The Territory of Orleans established with boundaries practically identical with those of the present State of Louisiana. The remainder of the Louisiana purchase was designated as the District of Louisiana.

1812. The Territory of Orleans admitted to the Union as a State under the name of Louisiana and name of the territory known as Louisiana District changed to the Missouri Territory.

1819. Territory of Arkansaw formed, including the present State of Arkansas and a large part of the present Indian Territory and Oklahoma. In 1824 an act was passed fixing the western boundary and excluding from the limits of Arkansaw Territory practically all of that territory now known as Oklahoma and a part of that now known as the Indian Territory. In 1828 the western boundary line was again changed and made practically identical with the present western boundary of Arkansas, and the territory thus defined was admitted as the State of Arkansas June 15, 1836.

1821. State of Missouri formed, the boundaries nearly identical with those now existing (except as to the northwest corner), the remaining undivided area of the Louisiana purchase retaining the title of Missouri Territory until 1834, when it was given the title of The Indian Country.

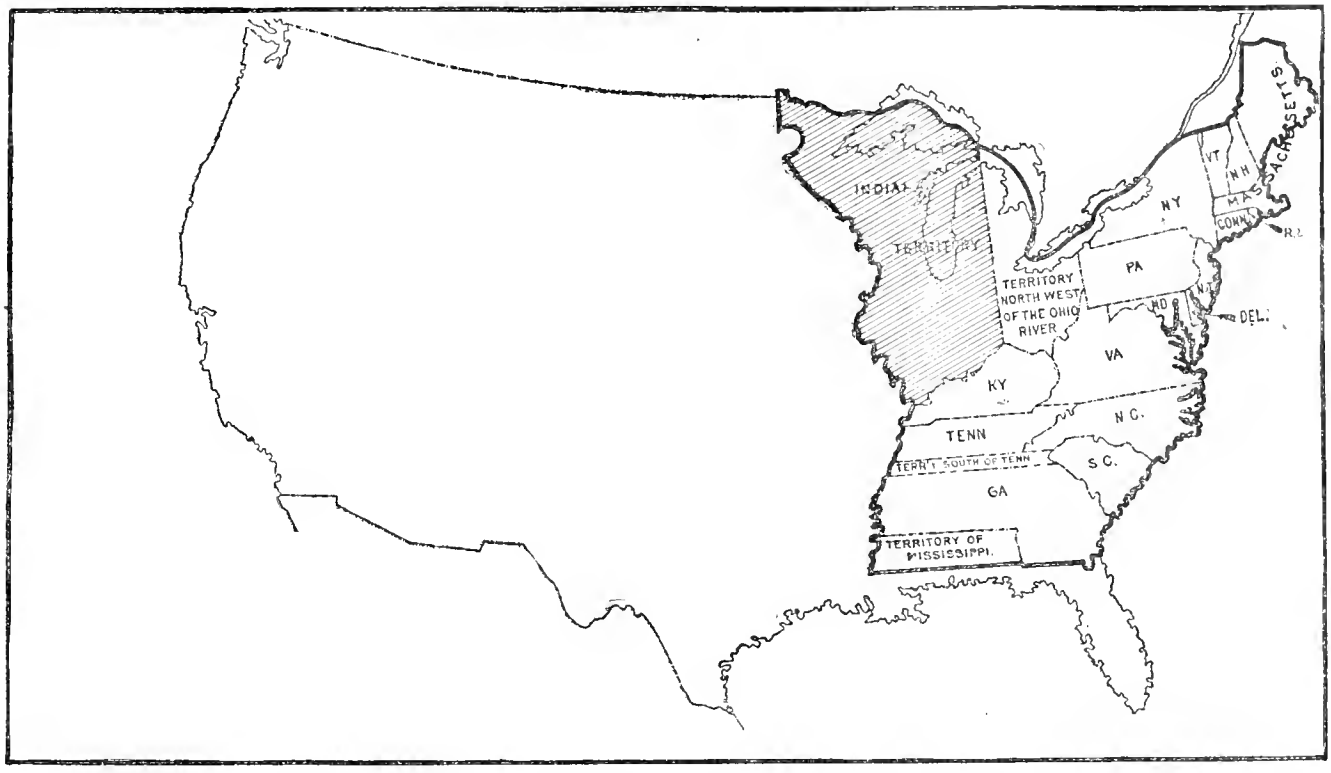
1838. Territory of Iowa formed, including the present State of Iowa, and extending thence northward to the Canadian line and including all territory between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, comprising most of the present State of Minnesota and the eastern portion of the present States of North and South Dakota. In 1845 an enabling act was passed for the admission of Iowa as a State, its northern boundary being somewhat farther north than at present and its western boundary an arbitrary line running due north and south, excluding all that portion fronting upon the Missouri River and including in the then limits of Iowa about two-thirds of the eastern portion of the State as at present defined. This, however, was not accepted, and in 1846 another enabling act was passed by which the western boundary was extended to the Missouri River and the present northern boundary established.

1849. Territory of Minnesota organized, comprising the area of the present State of Minnesota and that part of North and South Dakota lying east of the Missouri River. In 1858 Minnesota was admitted as a State and the western portion of the territory not included in the State was in 1861 combined with a part of Nebraska and organized as the Territory of Dakota. The State of Minnesota also includes about 52,319 square miles of the area of the original thirteen States.

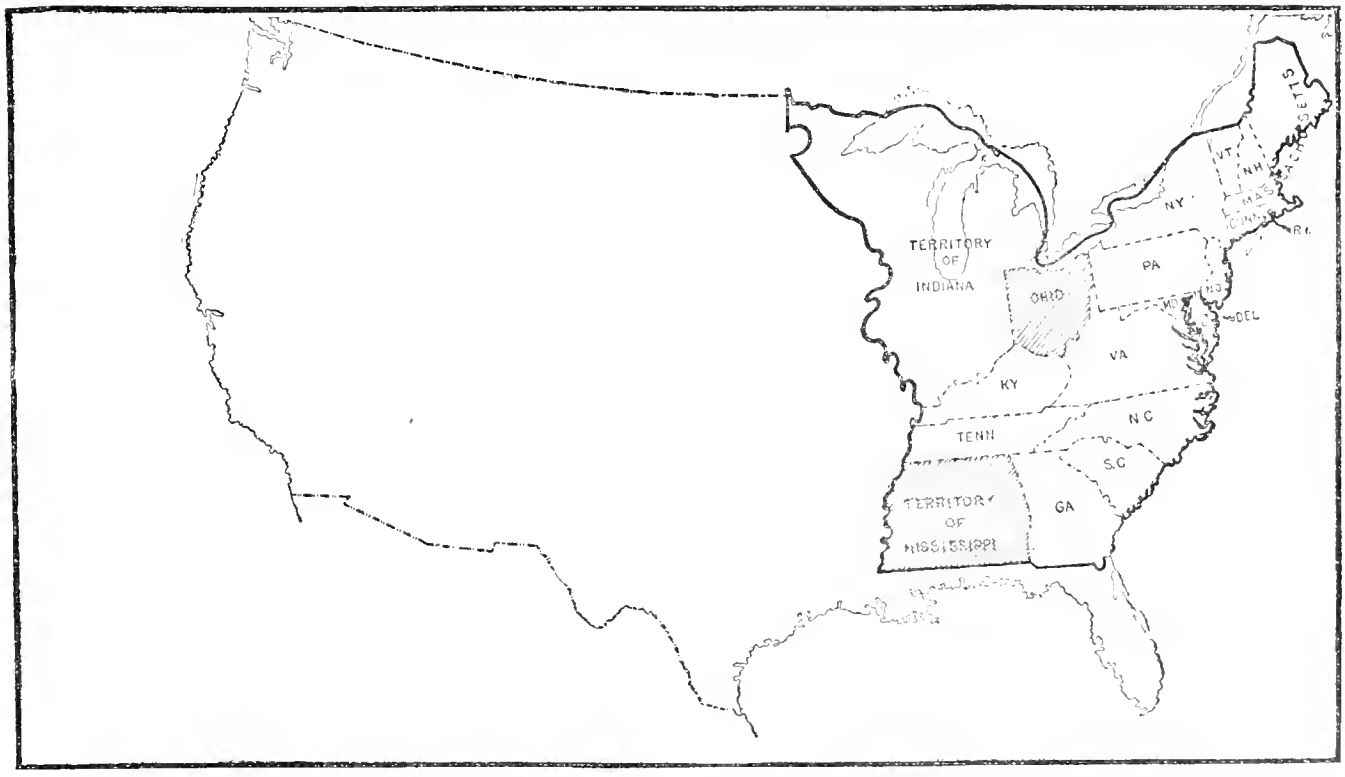
1854. Territory of Kansas organized, with practically its present boundaries, except that its western limit extended to the summit of the Rocky Mountains and included a part of the present State of Colorado. In 1861 Kansas was admitted as a State, and the western boundary line changed to its present location.

1854. Territory of Nebraska formed, with its southern line identical with the southern line of the present State of Nebraska, but extending westward to the Rocky Mountains, the Territory thus including all that area between the southern line above described and Canada on the north, the Missouri River on the east, and the Rocky Mountains on the west. The northern portion of this area was designated in 1861 as the Territory of Dakota, and in the same year the formation of the Territory of Colorado removed a section from the southwestern portion of the area then designated as Nebraska, while in the formation of the Territory of Idaho in 1863 the western boundary of Nebraska was fixed at about its present location. Admitted as a State March 1, 1867.

1861. Territory of Dakota organized from parts of Nebraska and Minnesota Territories. Its eastern boundary was practically identical with that now separating the State of Minnesota from North and South Dakota, and its southern boundary identical with that separating Nebraska from South Dakota, and extending westward to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and thence northward to the Canadian line. In 1863 the western portion of Dakota was transferred to the Territory of Idaho, and in 1889 the boundary between North and South Dakota was named, and the two sections severally admitted as States.



No. 5.—1800. "Territory Northwest of the Ohio" Divided and the Western Part Organized as "Indiana Territory."



No. 6.—1802–1804. Ohio Admitted as a State and the Remainder of the Territory Northwest of the Ohio Attached to Indiana Territory (1802).—Georgia Cedes Her Western Territory to the Union (1802), and this Area and the Unorganized Territory South of Tennessee were Incorporated with Mississippi Territory (1804).

1861. Territory of Colorado organized boundaries identical with those of the present State of Colorado, being made up from portions of Idaho, Utah, New Mexico, Kansas and Nebraska, the northeastern section being taken from the Louisiana purchase, the central and southeastern portion from the Texas annexation, and all of the remainder from the Mexican cession.

1863. Territory of Idaho, formed from parts of Nebraska, Dakota, and Washington Territories, and included, besides the present State of Idaho, all of the territory now known as Montana and Wyoming. Its boundaries were, therefore, Dakota and Nebraska on the east, Colorado, Utah, and Nevada on the south, Oregon and Washington on the west, and Canada on the north, the portion east of the Rocky Mountains being taken from the Louisiana purchase, and that West of the Rocky Mountains from the Territory of Oregon.

1864. Montana Territory was formed from the northeastern portion of Idaho Territory.

1868. Wyoming Territory formed from the southeastern part of the Idaho Territory; in 1890 Idaho and Wyoming admitted as States. Wyoming has the unique distinction of being the only State which contains within its boundaries territory originally included in four different additions to the territory of the United States, viz, parts of the Louisiana purchase, the Texas Territory ceded to the United States, the Mexican cession, and the Oregon Territory.

AREA, POPULATION, AND PRODUCTION.

The land area of the Louisiana purchase exceeds that of the original thirteen States, being 864,944 square miles, against a total land area of 820,944 square miles in the original thirteen States. The States and Territories which have been created in whole or in part from its area number fourteen, and their population in 1900 was 14,708,616, against a population of less than 100,000 in the territory at the time of its purchase. Their total area is nearly one-third that of the entire Union, and their population about one-fifth that of the entire United States. They produced in 1899 164,000,000 bushels of wheat, and in 1900 264,000,000 bushels, at a value in 1900 of $152,000,000, their total wheat production being over 50 per cent of that of the entire United States. They produced 603,000,000 bushels of corn in 1890 and 1,013,000,000 bushels in 1900, with a value in 1900 of $314,000,000, their total corn crop forming in 1890 40 per cent and in 1900 48 per cent of the total corn crop of the United States. Of oats they produced in 1900 311,000,000 bushels, or 38 per cent of the total product of the country, with a valuation of $71,000,000. Their production of barley in 1900 was valued at over $10,000,000, and of rye at over $2,000,000; while their production of potatoes in 1900 amounted to over $25,000,000, of hay $130,000,000, and of cotton $50,000,000. The total value of the agricultural products of the States formed from the Louisiana purchase, including in that category simply wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, hay, potatoes, and cotton, was in 1899 $670,000,000 and in 1900 $755,000,000. The wool product of these States amounted in 1894 to 61,871,357 pounds, and in 1900 to 100,396,982 pounds, or 35 per cent of the total wool product of the United States, with an estimated value of about $15,000,000, or equal to the cost of the entire area. The value of the farm animals in these States in 1890 was $772,000,000, and in 1900 $825,000,000. Add to these easily measured farm products the estimated value of the wool, the sugar, the dairy and poultry products, and the proportion of the live stock annually turned into provisions, and it may be safely estimated that the agricultural products of a single year amount to one hundred times the original cost of the area; or, in other words, that its cost is repaid by 1 per cent of the agricultural productions of each recurring year.

MINERAL WEALTH.

The product of the mines is also of very great value. The coal produced in this area in 1899 amounted to 22,000,000 tons, against 14,000,000 tons in 1890; the iron ore to 8,491,000 tons in 1900, against 1,269,000 tons in 1890; the silver product of 1899, $50,300,768 in coining value, against $44,799,998 in 1890, and gold, $37,712,400 in 1899, against $10,650,000 in 1890.

BANKING STATISTICS.

The prosperity shown by these figures is further evidenced by the banking institutions of the States formed from this territory. Their capital stock amounted in 1900 to over $80,000,000; their circulation to $36,600,000, against $15,644,000 in 1890; their loans and discounts in 1900 to $317,563,000, against $269,016,000 in 1890, and their total resources in 1900 to $1,099,111,000, against $746,903,000 in 1890, while a still more gratifying evidence of the prosperity of this section is the fact that individual deposits in national banks in 1900 amounted to $329,699,000, against $216,609,000 in 1890, an increase of more than $110,000,000 in individual deposits during the decade.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS.

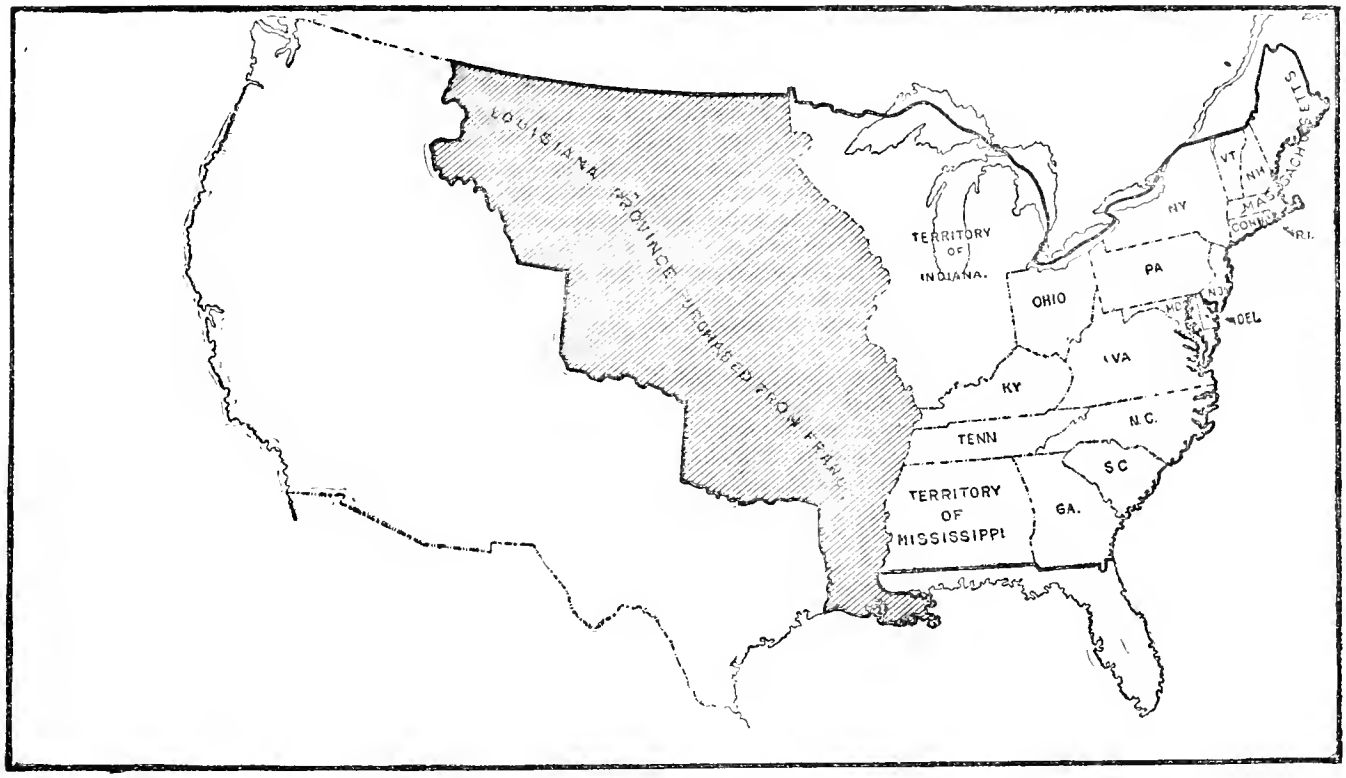
A study of educational conditions shows equally rapid and gratifying development. The pupils enrolled in the public schools in the States in question in 1890 numbered 2,580,495, and in 1899, 3,161,112; the teachers employed numbered, in 1890, 89,558, and in 1899, 102,202, and the expenditure for public schools in 1890 was $30,284,752, and in 1899, $37,185,881. The number of pupils in attendance at high schools in 1899 was 113,847, with 4,937 teachers; normal schools, 15,843 students, with 625 teachers, and at higher educational institutions, 40,249 students, and 3,925 teachers. The total figures for schools and educational institutions in the fourteen States formed from the Louisiana purchase show: Teachers, in 1890, 95,365; in 1899, 111,689; attendance, in 1890, 2,670,541; in 1899, 3,331,051.

NEWSPAPERS, POST-OFFICES, AND RAILWAYS.

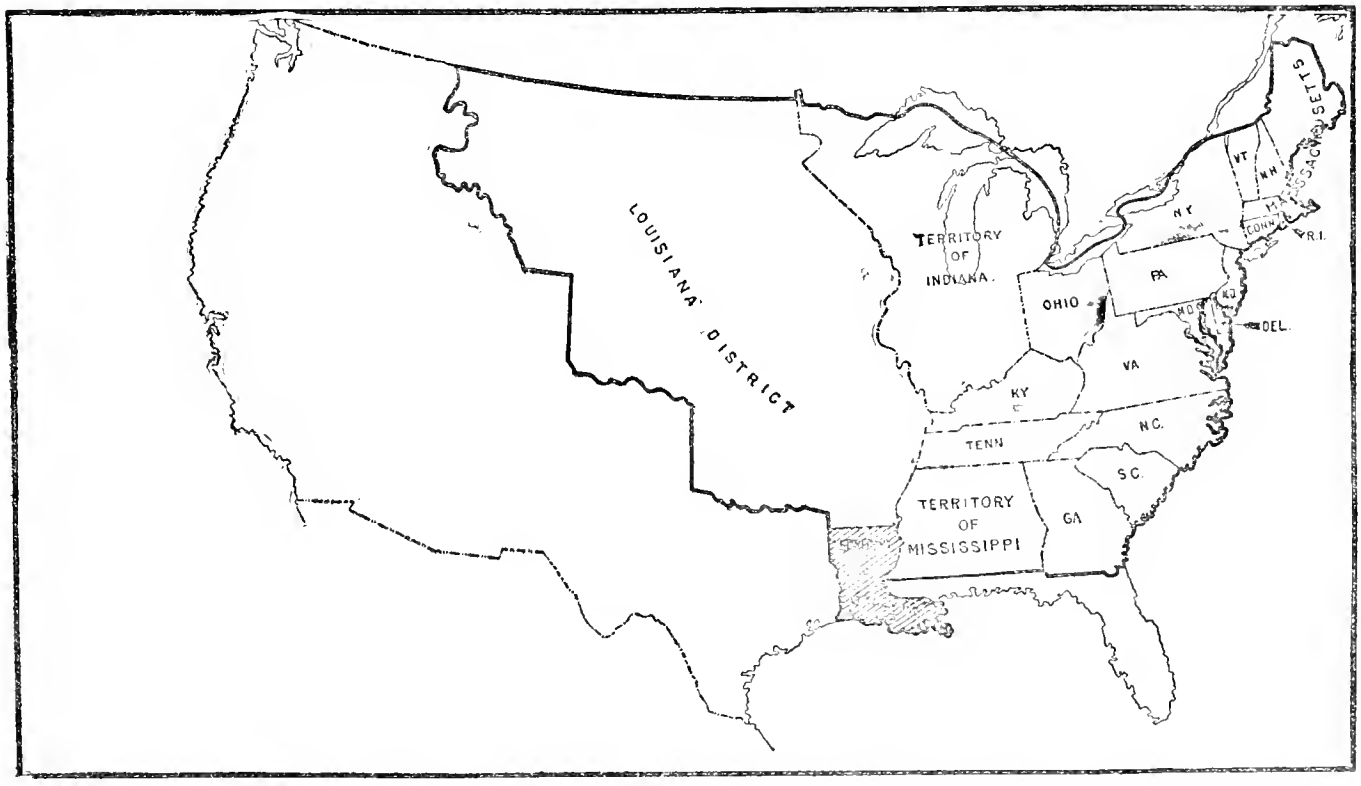
The number of newspapers and periodicals published in this area in 1890 was 4,759, and in 1900, 5,618; the number of post-offices in 1890, 12,919; in 1900, 16,228; the miles of railway in operation in 1890 numbered 51,823, and in 1899, 59,324, or 31 per cent of the total railway mileage of the country.

FUTURE POSSIBILITIES CONSIDERED.

The power of this vast area with its agricultural and mineral wealth to sustain a population much greater than that which it now supports is suggested by a comparison of its area with the area and population of the prosperous countries of Europe. The total area is 875,025 square miles and is slightly less than that of the United Kingdom, Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, France, Spain, Italy, and Switzerland, whose total area is 885,978; with a present population of 202,363,573, as against a present population of 14,708,616 in the territory under consideration, whose agricultural and mineral possibilities fully equal those of the European States named.



No. 7.—1803. Louisiana Purchase Added to the Territory of the United States, more than Doubling its Land Area.



No. 8.—1804. Territory of Orleans Formed from Southern Part of the Louisiana Purchase and the Remainder Designated as Louisiana District.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE STATE OF TEXAS.

The French and Spanish contended for the territory now known as Texas in the early period of its history. The little city of Ysleta, located on the Rio Grande near El Paso, claims to be the site of a mission built by Coronado in 1540, twenty-five years earlier than the founding of St. Augustine. Aside from this, the first recorded attempt to establish a settlement within the present limits of the State was that of La Salle, who, in 1685, conducted a colony of French emigrants from France with the purpose of establishing a settlement at the mouth of the Mississippi, but sailing past it unawares landed in Matagorda Bay and erected Fort St. Louis on the Lavaca. In 1689 a Spanish officer, Captain De Leon, was sent to drive the French out of the country, but on arrival found the garrison already scattered, and in the following year established the mission of San Francisco on the site of Fort St. Louis. A Spanish governor was appointed in 1691, but the settlement was soon abandoned.

In 1714 the French again attempted to settle the country through an expedition sent from Louisiana by Crozat, to whom all of Louisiana had been granted in 1712. His expedition was, however, captured by the Spanish, and for twenty years following the Spaniards held control, giving to the country the name of "The New Philippines," the Philippines of the Orient having been then for more than a century under their control.

In 1735 a French settlement was established beyond the Red River, and the Spaniards finally conceded the French a right to that region. In 1762 the cession of Louisiana by France to Spain terminated the contest between the French and Spanish for control of this territory, which, however, was renewed between the Americans and the Spanish on the cession of the Louisiana territory to the United States. Spain claimed not only all of the present State of Texas, but territory east of the Sabine River, while the United States claimed title as far as the Rio Grande. From 1806 to 1819 the question was undetermined, and this period was marked by numerous invasions or attempted invasions by parties of Americans, beginning with the projected movement of Aaron Burr and including the engagement at San Antonio in 1813, in which all but 100 of a force of 2,500 Americans and Mexicans were slain, and nearly 700 of the peaceable inhabitants of San Antonio murdered.

In 1819 the boundary between Texas and the United States was fixed at the Sabine River.

In 1820 Moses Austin, who was then residing in Missouri, received a grant of land in Texas from the Spanish authorities of Mexico, and his son, Stephen F. Austin, conducted a colony to a point near the present city of Austin, and this was soon followed by other colonies.

In 1824 Texas and the province of Coahuila were established as a Mexican State and a Mexican commandant placed in charge. His treatment of American citizens created great dissatisfaction, and in 1833 the American settlers, who at that time numbered fully 20,000, held a convention, prepared a State constitution, and sent Col. S. F. Austin to the city of Mexico to request that Texas be established as a separate State of the Mexican Republic. He was detained until 1835 and Mexican troops sent to occupy the territory. Several engagements occurred during 1835 in which the Texans were successful, and in November, 1835, a provisional government was formed, Henry Smith elected governor, Sam Houston commander in chief, and S. F. Austin a commissioner to the United States. On December 22 a declaration of independence was issued. Santa Anna, then President of the Mexican Republic, entered the State at the head of 7,500 men, suppressed the revolt, and during this period occurred the storming of the Alamo, a fort near San Antonio and the slaughter of its garrison numbering 172 men, who on its capture after eleven days' siege by 4,000 Mexicans, were all slaughtered except 3 persons—a woman, a child, and a servant—the Mexican loss during the siege being 1,600. General Houston, in command of the Texan troops, finally succeeded in defeating the Mexican forces and captured Santa Anna, ending the war; and in September, 1836, Houston was elected president, and on October 22 inaugurated.

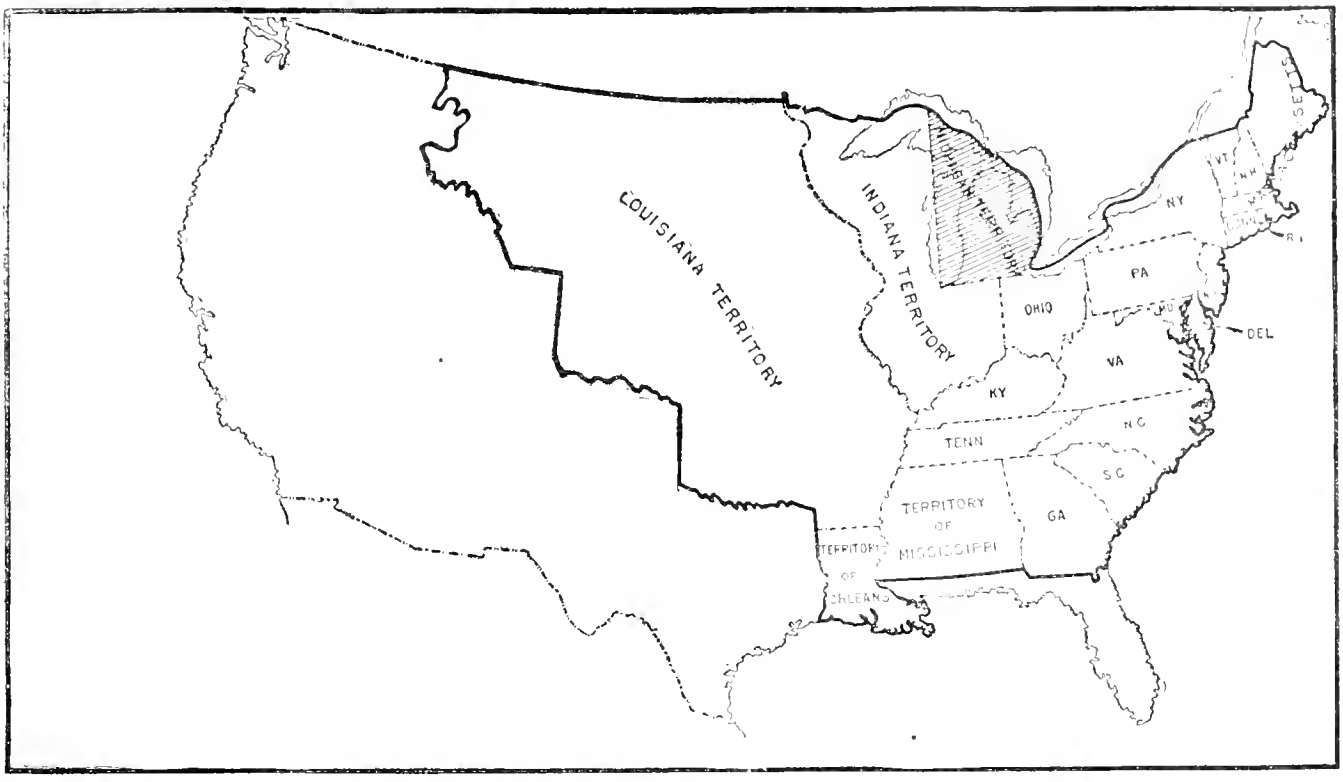
In March, 1837, the United States acknowledged the independence of Texas, and similar action was taken by France in 1839, and by England, Belgium, and Netherlands in 1840. In August, 1837, according to A. Johnston (p. 97, Vol. I, of Lalor's Cyclopædia of Political Economy and United States History), the minister of the Republic of Texas made application to the Executive for membership in the United States, but the proposition to that effect introduced in the Senate by Preston of South Carolina was tabled by a vote of 24 to 14.

In 1843 President Tyler, according to the American Cyclopædia (vol. 15, pages 405, 678), made propositions to the president of Texas for its annexation to the United States, and a treaty to that effect was framed on April 12, 1844, and submitted to the Senate, but rejected June 8.

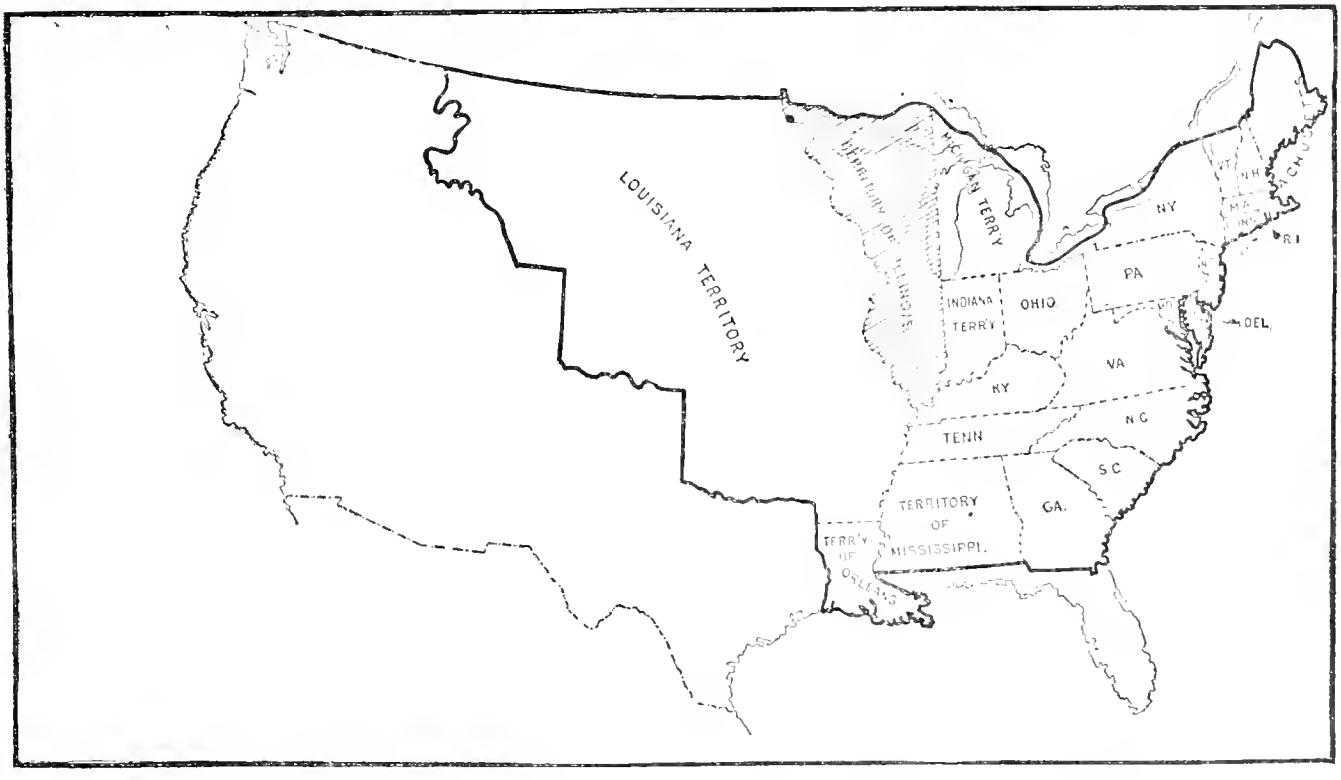
In January, 1845, the United States House of Representatives, by a vote of 120 to 98, passed a resolution providing for the annexation of Texas, and after long discussion it passed the Senate by a vote of 27 to 25 and on March 1 was approved by President Tyler, three days before the close of his term, and a representative sent to Texas to submit the proposition. A convention, called by the president of Texas approved the proposition for annexation (July 4, 1845) and prepared a State constitution, which was approved by popular vote, and on December 29, 1845, a joint resolution of Congress declared Texas admitted into the Union as a State.

The boundaries of Texas as admitted differ materially from those forming the present limits of the State, having included the eastern half of the present Territory of New Mexico, the central portion of the present State of Colorado, and a small section in the present States of Wyoming and Kansas. In 1850 Texas ceded to the United States that portion of its territory outside its present State lines and was paid $10,000,000 in bonds, which sum was applied to the payment of the State debt.

Provision for the division of Texas into five States was made by the joint resolution of Congress by which Texas was admitted. It provided that "new States of convenient size, not exceeding four in number in addition to the said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Federal Constitution." Of this Alexander Johnston, the historian, says: "It is now practically impossible to obtain any such consent from the State, and its size must remain undiminished until the development of separate interests within it shall produce a division naturally." Apropos to this suggestion, it may be said that the present area of Texas is about 50 per cent greater than that of Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee combined, and is nearly equal to the combined area of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. It could retain its present distinction of being the largest State of the Union and yet spare sufficient territory to make four States equal in size to the group known as the Middle States—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware—whose combined population is 15,638,531. The present area of the State exceeds that of England and Germany, whose combined population is now over 85,000,000.



No. 9.—1805. Michigan Territory Formed from Northeastern Part of Indiana Territory.



No. 10.—1809. Indiana Territory Divided and Western Portion called Illinois Territory.

RECENT GROWTH.

The recent development of the State of Texas is suggested by the fact that its population increased from 2,235,523 in 1890 to 3,048,710 in 1900; its corn production, from 63,802,000 bushels in 1890 to 81,963,000 bushels in 1900; its oats, from 11,059,000 bushels in 1890 to 28,278,000 bushels in 1900. The value of its cotton crop increased from $67,764,000 in 1888 to $92,187,000 in 1899, and the value of its farm products, including wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, hay, potatoes, and cotton, increased from $128,988,465 in 1890 to $158,785,414 in 1900, while the value of its cattle increased from $75,227,000 in 1890 to $95,255,000 in 1900.

The number of national banks in the State increased from 189 in 1890 to 223 in 1900; their circulation, from $3,821,000 in 1890 to $7,177,000 in 1900; their loans and discounts, from $48,814,000 to $56,453,000; their total resources, from $83,099,000 to $103,418,000, and their individual deposits, from $30,450,000 in 1890 to $49,749,000 in 1900.

The number of pupils enrolled in the public schools in 1890 was 466,872, and by 1899 had increased to 552,503. The number of teachers in the public schools in 1890 was 10,880, and in 1899 was 14,989. The total expenditure for public schools in 1890 was $3,178,300, and in 1899, $4,476,457; and the attendance at schools of all classes, including public schools, high and normal schools, and higher educational institutions, was in 1890, 476,902, and in 1899, 576,329.

The number of post-offices during the decade increased from 2,139 to 3,011; the number of newspapers and periodicals, from 542 to 794, and the miles of railway in operation, from 8,710 in 1890 to 9,722 in 1899.

THE MEXICAN CESSION.

The first historical account of the visit of the white man to the great area north of the Rio Grande formerly known as New Mexico is that of the wanderings of Cabeza de Vaca, who accompanied De Narvaez to Florida in 1528, and after the movement of de Narvaez and party westward along the Gulf coast and the subsequent death of de Narvaez and some of his party, made his way with the few remaining followers across the continent, reaching San Miguel in Sonora in May, 1536. His accounts of the trip led to the exploration of the country in question, subsequently called, respectively, New Mexico and California. In 1539 Marcos de Niza visited the country, and in the following year Coronado crossed the country north of the Gila eastward beyond the Rio Grande among the Pueblo Indians, who then occupied the country, and they were followed by others. Toward the close of the century Juan de Oñate was sent by the viceroy of Mexico to take formal possession of the country in the name of Spain and establish colonies, missions, and forts. This date is variously stated at from 1595 to 1599. Missions were established, mines opened and worked, and the enterprise flourished until the Indians rebelled against enslavement, and in 1680 drove the Spaniards out. In 1698 the Spaniards regained possession of the country, and it remained a province or State of Mexico until 1846.

The annexation of Texas in 1845 was quickly followed by war with Mexico, the direct cause being a disagreement as to whether the Nueces River or the Rio Grande formed the true boundary between Texas and Mexico, the Mexican Government claiming all territory south of the Nueces, and the United States claiming the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. War with Mexico was declared in May, 1846. Immediately following this declaration Gen. Stephen Kearny, who had command of the Army of the West, was ordered to take possession of the area known as New Mexico, and in June set out from Fort Leavenworth with 1,600 men, crossed the country and took possession of Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico, August 18, 1846. He then took formal possession of the State and appointed Charles Bent provisional governor and moved westward, his original instructions having been to conquer California as well as New Mexico.

CALIFORNIA.

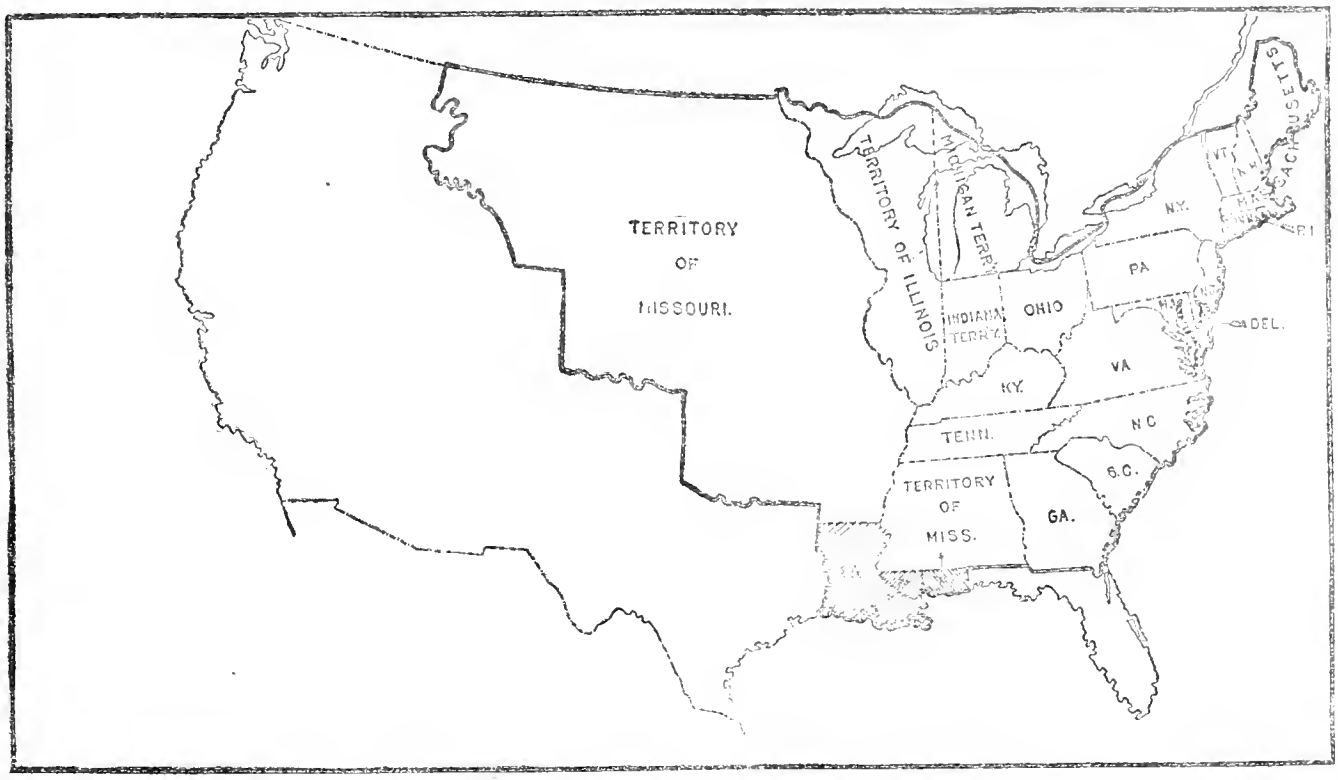
The earliest recorded visit of the white man to California is that of an expedition sent from Mexico in 1534 by Cortez, then governor of that country, to explore the country northward. A romance published in Spain many years earlier had described the doings of a queen of amazons who ruled an island rich in gold, diamonds, and pearls "on the right hand of the Indies known as California," and Cortez and his lieutenant, Grijalva, believing that they were in the neighborhood of the coast of Asia, called the country thus discovered "California."

The first settlements made in the country thus named were those of the Jesuit missionaries who were located in Lower California in 1683. Sir Francis Drake had in 1578 passed up the western coast of America and touching temporarily at a bay on the western coast, believed by some to have been the Bay of San Francisco, called the country New Albion, or New England, remaining, however, but a very short time. Explorations northward from the settlements in Old, or Lower, California, were only made in the following century, and the first mission planted in Upper, or "Alta," California, as it was termed in the Spanish language, was established at the present site of San Diego in 1769. The Bay of San Francisco was not reached until 1770, and a mission was established there in 1776. Eighteen missions had been established by the close of the century with over 15,000 converts among the Indians. The Spanish power in Mexico was overthrown by the revolution of 1822, and California passed under control of the new governor of Mexico, which deprived the missions of their control of the Indians, secularizing the government of the section then known as California. Ten years later immigrants began to arrive from the United States, and when the war with Mexico began in 1846 many thousands of citizens of the United States were residents of California, which, however, was still a part of Mexico.

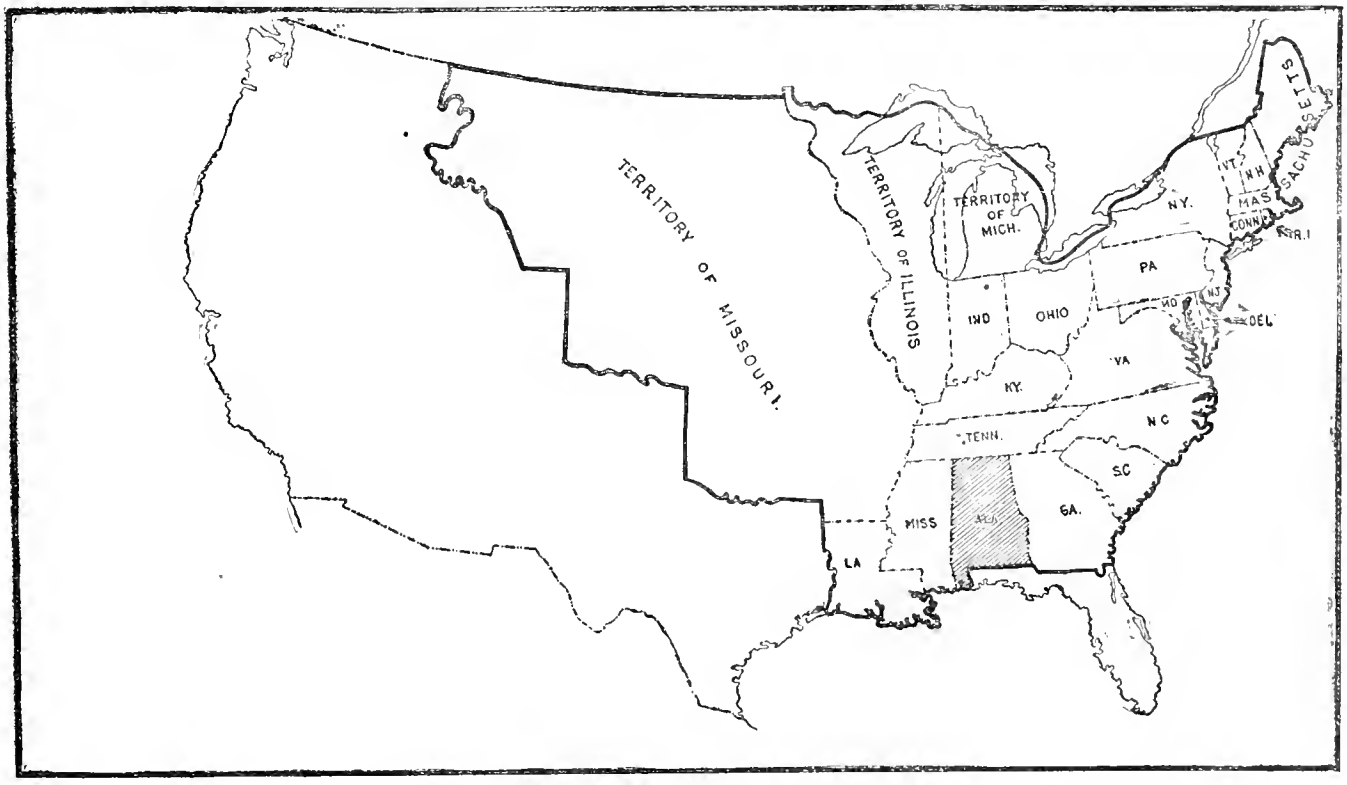
Capt. John C. Frémont had been sent in 1845 by the Government to explore the maritime region of Oregon and California, and in May, 1846, received instructions to watch the movements of the Mexicans in California, who, it was believed, were disposed to hand the province over to the British Government. He hurried to California, and finding the Mexican general marching against the American settlements, engaged his forces successfully, and on July 5, 1846, the Americans in California declared themselves independent and elected Frémont governor of the province. Meantime Commodore Stockton had arrived with authority to conquer California, and he and Frémont jointly took possession of Los Angeles.

General Kearny, whose instructions on leaving Fort Leavenworth for New Mexico had been to "capture New Mexico and California," arrived in California in December, 1846, with a small part of his command, and refusing to sanction the election of Frémont as governor, in February, 1847, assumed that office himself and declared the annexation of California to the United States.

The war between the United States and Mexico was terminated by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, signed February 2, 1848, and ratified by the Senate March 10, 1848. It transferred to the United States both New Mexico and California, the price being, according



No. 11.—1810-1812. United States Takes Control of Territory East of Lower Mississippi River Adjacent to New Orleans (1810).—Orleans Territory Admitted as a State (1812), and Name of Louisiana Territory Changed to Territory of Missouri.



No. 12.—1817. Territory of Alabama Formed from Eastern Portion of Mississippi Territory and Western Portion of Territory Admitted as State of Mississippi.

to Johnston, the historian, "$15,000,000, besides the assumption by the United States of $3,250,000 in claims of American citizens against Mexico."

The territory included that part of New Mexico east of the Rio Grande, which was also claimed by Texas, and the disputed claim of Texas was afterwards, in 1850, settled by the payment of $10,000,000 by the United States to the State of Texas in full satisfaction of her claim. During the next five years disputes arose as to whether the Gila River constituted the boundary line of that section now known as Arizona and New Mexico, and in the latter part of 1853, by the Gadsden purchase, the United States obtained from Mexico, on the payment of $10,000,000, the disputed territory as well as the right of free transit of troops, munitions, mails, and merchandise over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

The area added to the United States by the original Mexican cession, according to Johnston, was 545,783 square miles, and by the Gadsden purchase, 45,535 square miles. Commissioner Hermann, in his "Louisiana purchase," page 69, gives the area of the Mexican cession as 522,568 square miles, and the Gadsden purchase, 45,535 square miles.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE OREGON TERRITORY.

The Oregon Territory had been long in dispute between the United States and Great Britain. Ferrelo, a Spaniard, had made exploring voyages along the coast in 1543. Sir Francis Drake moved northward along the Oregon coast in 1578, after his landing on the coast of California, described in the brief history of California above given; and several Spanish explorers visited the country between 1592 and 1775. In 1792, Capt. Robert Grey, a trader from Boston, entered the mouth of the Columbia and thus laid the foundation of the American title to Oregon. In 1805 the Lewis and Clarke exploring expedition dispatched by President Jefferson after the purchase of Louisiana, crossed the Rocky Mountains and following down the Columbia River, reached the Pacific coast at the mouth of the Columbia in November of that year, returning eastward in the spring of 1806.

In 1811 John Jacob Astor and others established a fur-trading post at the month of the Columbia, calling it Astoria, and in 1833 emigration to that region overland began, and by 1850 thousands of settlers from the United States had reached Oregon. The British Government, however, made claim to the section, and in 1813 captured Astoria, the settlement founded by Astor's Pacific Fur Company, but in 1818 a treaty of joint occupation was made with the United States and Astoria restored to United States jurisdiction. From 1818 to 1846 the country was jointly occupied by the United States and Great Britain. In that year a treaty was made by which the forty-ninth parallel and the Straits of Fuca were made the northern boundary of the United States possessions in the Oregon Territory, and the treaty was ratified June 15, 1846. An organic law had meantime been framed and accepted by the American settlers, and this formed the basis for a provisional government until Congress, in 1848, created the Territory of Oregon, which comprised all of the United States territory west of the summit of the Rocky Mountains and north of the forty-second parallel, and on March 3, 1849, the territorial government went into effect with Joseph Lane as governor.

TRANSFORMATION OF THE MEXICAN CESSION AND OREGON TERRITORY INTO STATES.

The discovery, exploration, settlement, and transfer to the United States of each of the above outlined sections—New Mexico, California, and Oregon—are given consecutively, since their definite addition to the territory of the United States and their formation into Territories and States are practically simultaneous.

The population of New Mexico, California, and Oregon Territories given by the census of 1850, the first taken after their acquisition, is stated as follows: New Mexico, 61,547; California, 92,597; Oregon, 13,294; total, 167,438.

New Mexico was governed by the military until 1850, when a territorial government was organized by act of Congress.

The discovery of gold in California, in 1848, attracted a large population, and the necessity for a substantial government becoming quickly apparent, a convention of delegates was called by the military governor of the Territory, General Riley, to meet at Monterey September 1, 1849. The constitution which it prepared was adopted on submission to the people and California admitted as a State September 9, 1850, after a prolonged discussion in Congress over the slavery question, which delayed final action, but it was not until several years later that control by vigilance committees of the heterogeneous population drawn thither by the gold discoveries, terminated.

The process by which the Mexican cession and Oregon Territory were transformed into their present political divisions is as follows:

1846. Control of Oregon Territory by the United States settled by treaty with Great Britain.

1848. Mexican cession of New Mexico and California.

September 9, 1850. State of California admitted and Utah Territory formed from northern portion of Mexican cession lying east of the northern part of California.

December 3, 1850. Territory of New Mexico formed from that part of Mexican cession not included in California and Utah; also including part of territory claimed by Texas, for which Texas was paid $10,000,000.

1853. Gadsden purchase, $10,000,000; made part of the Territory of New Mexico. Washington Territory formed from the northern part of Oregon Territory.

1859. Western part of Oregon Territory admitted as a State and eastern part temporarily attached to Washington Territory.

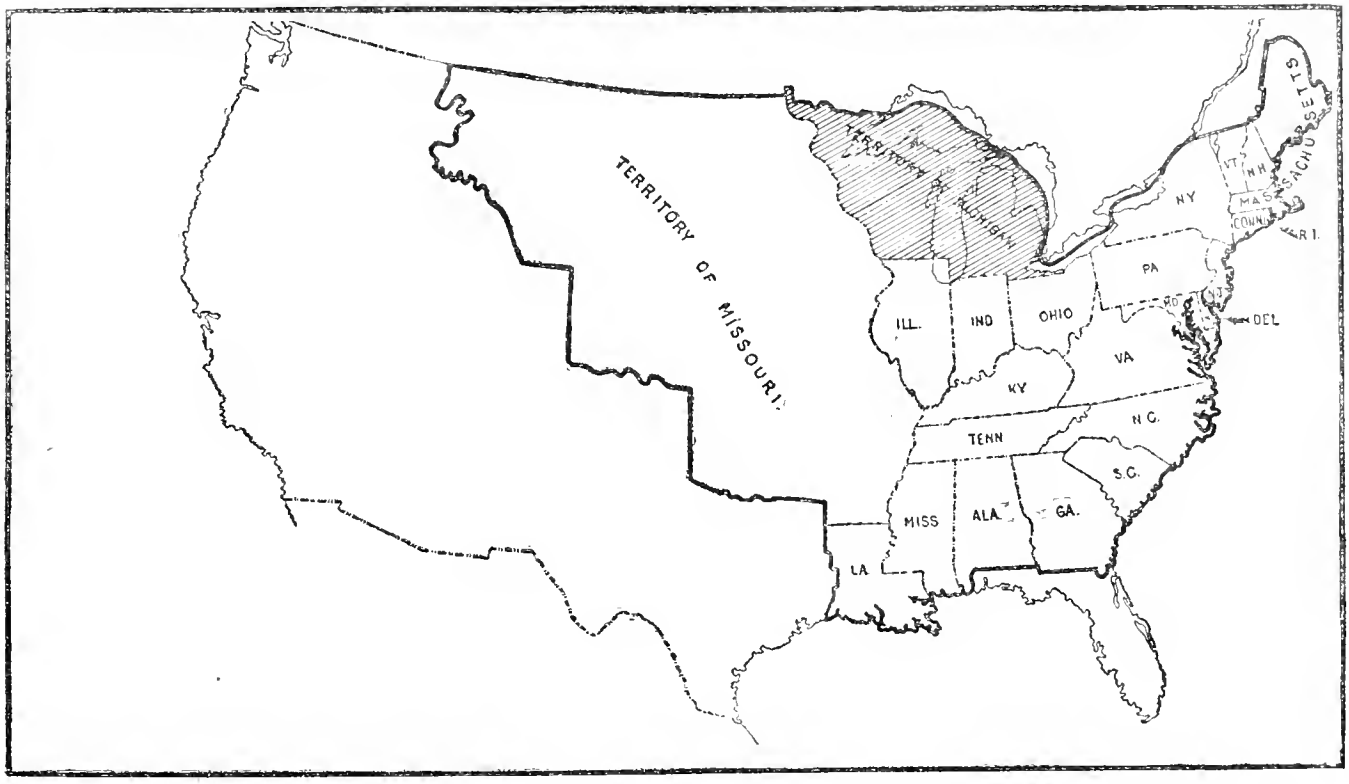
1861. Territory of Nevada organized from western part of Utah, and Territory of Colorado organized from eastern part of Utah, western part of Nebraska, and northern part of New Mexico and northwestern part of Kansas.

1863. Idaho Territory formed from the eastern part of Washington Territory and western part of Dakota Territory. Arizona Territory formed from western part of New Mexico.

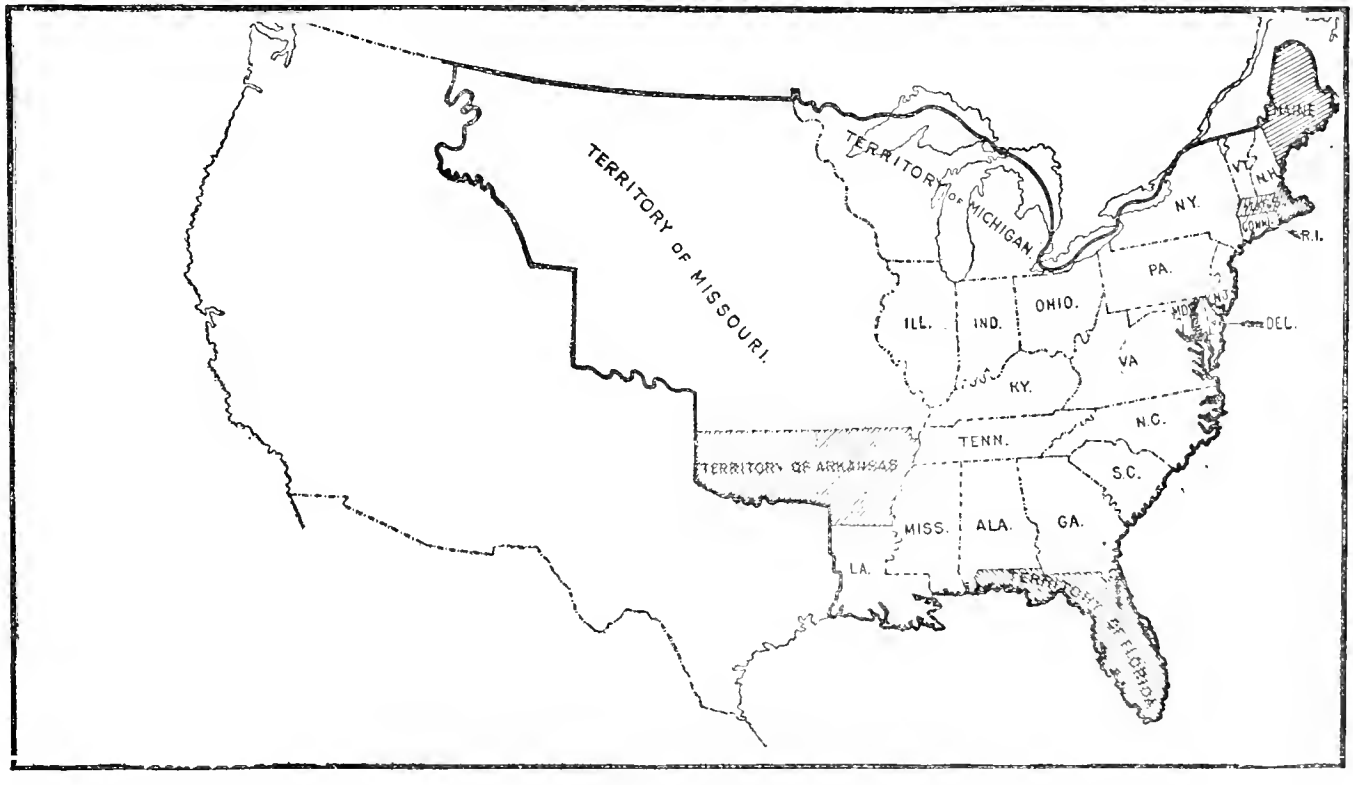
1868. Montana formed from the northeastern part of Idaho.

PRESENT CONDITIONS.

The territory added by the Mexican cession had, as above indicated, a population of 165,524 at the census of 1850, the first enumeration after the purchase. In 1890 it was 1,675,009, and in 1900, 2,122,378. This does not include any part of the State of Colorado, of which about one-third falls within the Mexican cession, but does include all of New Mexico, which is formed in part from territory which was claimed by Texas. The wheat production of the five States and Territories now representing the Mexican cession was in 1890, 33,066,000 bushels; in 1900, 37,444,931 bushels. The barley production of 1900 was 15,105,060 bushels, valued at $6,527,226,



No. 13.—1818. Territory of Illinois Divided and State of Illinois Formed.—Remainder of Illinois Territory Attached to Michigan Territory.



No. 14.—1819–1820. Florida Purchased from Spain (1819).—Arkansas Territory Formed from Southern Part of Territory of Missouri (1819).—Maine, Formerly a District of Massachusetts, Admitted as a State (1820).

and the hay crop alone in 1900 was valued at $30,427,256, or twice as much as the sum paid to Mexico (exclusive of the agreement to settle the claims of American citizens, amounting to $3,250,000) for the entire Territory. The States and Territories in question produced in 1900 nearly one-fourth of the wool grown in the United States, their total wool production being in 1900, 62,704,883 pounds, out of a total in the United States of 288,636,621 pounds. The total value of the production of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, hay, and potatoes in these five States and Territories in 1900 was $63,734,169, or practically four times the sum paid for their purchase. The number of horses and mules in 1900 was 627,108 and their value $20,374,787. The number of cattle in 1900 was 2,549,130, and their value $58,761,330, against $57,713,266 in 1890. The number of sheep in 1900 was 10,028,126, against 10,583,146 in 1890, and their value in 1900, $24,790,675, against $19,039,162 in 1890. The total value of farm animals in the five States and Territories formed from this purchase was in 1900 $106,203,619, or six times its original cost. The silver production in 1899 was $14,018,715, coining value, and the gold production in 1899, $24,017,800, against $17,830,000 in 1890.

The growth in educational facilities during the decade in the States and Territories in question is shown by the fact that the pupils enrolled in public schools numbered in 1890, 292,626, and in 1899, 375,722; the number of teachers in public schools increased during that period from 7,081 to 10,969, and the total expenditure for public schools from $6,010,242 to $7,752,941; and the total attendance at schools of all classes had increased from 312,945 to 403,427 and the number of teachers employed from 8,390 to 12,788.

The number of post-offices increased from 2,319, in 1890, to 2,705, in 1900; the number of newspapers and periodicals published from 725, in 1890, to 941, in 1900, and the miles of railway in operation from 9,022 to 11,201. An additional evidence of the general prosperity of the citizens as a class is shown by the fact that the individual deposits in national banks increased from $25,517,000, in 1890, to $46,334,000, in 1900; the circulation of the national banks in these States and Territories from $1,834,000 to $5,453,000, their loans and discounts from $28,569,006 to $40,189,000, and the total resources of all banking institutions (national, State, private, and savings banks) in these States and Territories from $284,744,000 to $446,281,000.

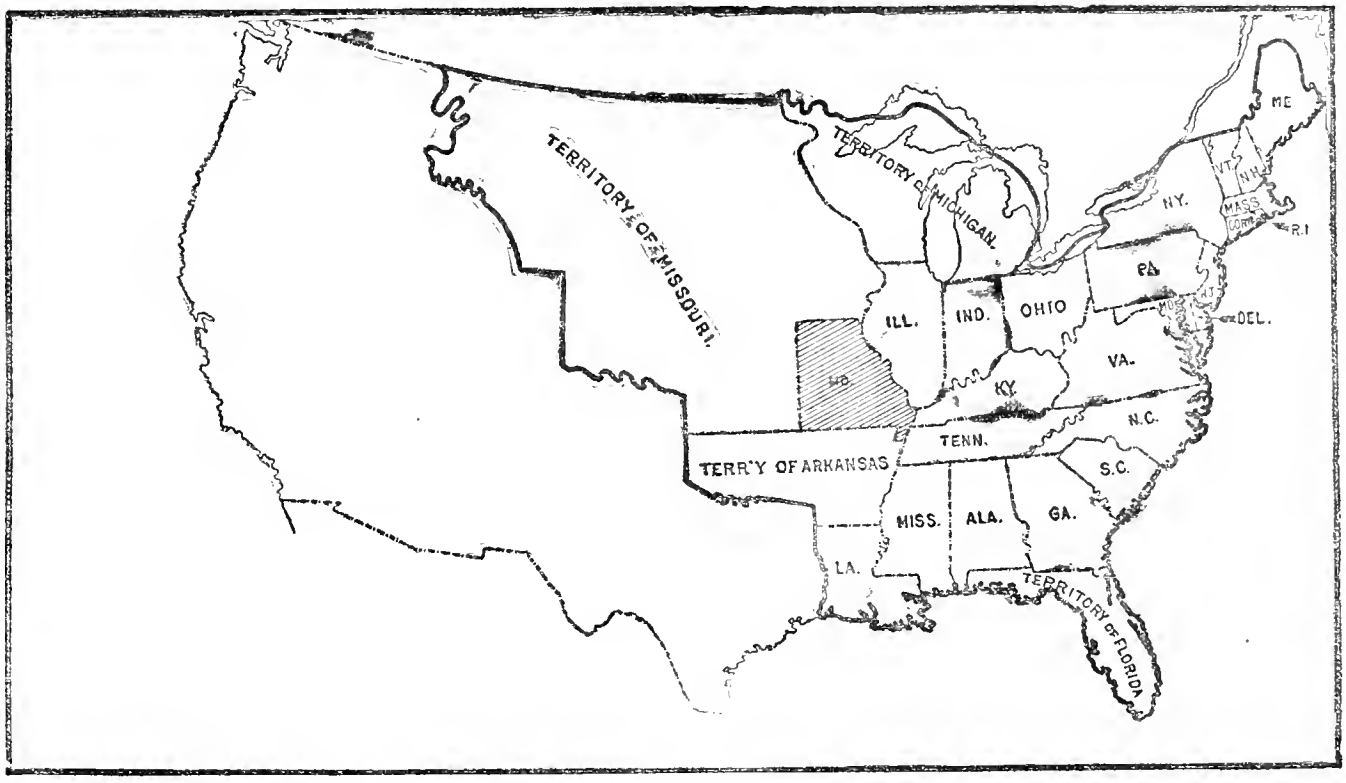
The population of the three States formed from the original Oregon Territory was in 1890, 747,524, and in 1900, 1,093,411. Their production of wheat in 1890 was 22,306,000 bushels, valued at $16,851,802, and in 1900, 44,399,302 bushels, valued at $23,136,333. The value of the hay crop was in 1894, $15,655,831, and in 1900, $23,730,012. The wool produced was in 1894, 31,297,223 pounds, and in 1900, 44,586,884 pounds. The value of cattle on farms and ranches was in 1890, $34,316,643, and in 1900, $36,595,280; of sheep in 1890, $8,239,875, and in 1900, $16,447,148, and of all farm animals in 1900, $60,672,916. The gold produced in 1900 was valued at $4,003,900, and of silver, $4,971,312 (coining value). The number of pupils in public schools was in 1890, 133,529, and in 1899, 219,097, and the expenditure for public schools in 1890, $1,933,110, and in 1899, $3,229,297. The number of post-offices was in 1890, 1,346, and in 1900, 2,127. The banking resources were in 1890, $59,286,000, and in 1900, $72,877,000.

TOTAL AREA OF THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES AS DEFINED BY THE PEACE TREATY OF 1783, AND ITS DISTRIBUTION INTO STATES.

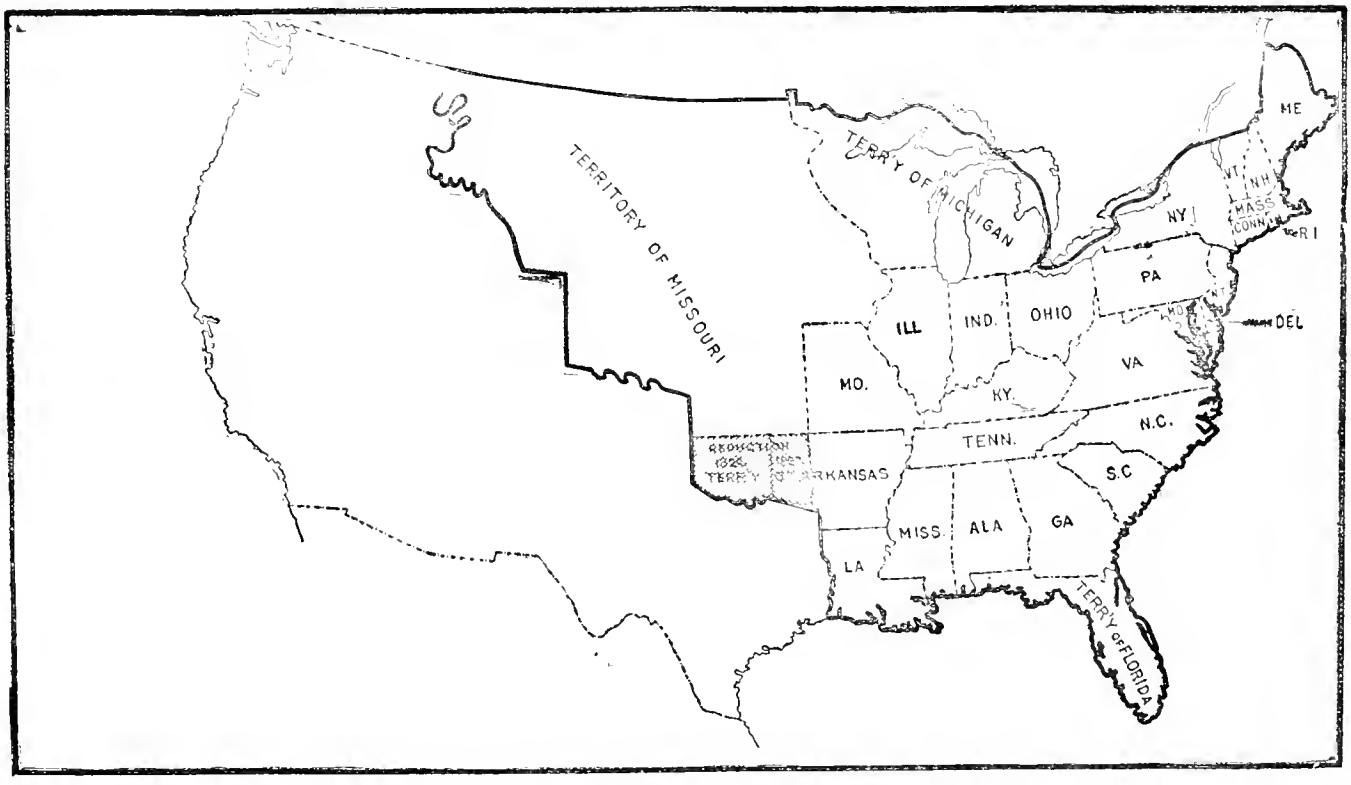
[Prepared by the General Land Office, Interior Department.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Land surface (area).	Water surface (area).	Total area.	Remarks.
	Sq. miles.	*Sq. miles.*	*Sq. miles.*	
Alabama [1]	48,876	318	49,194	
Connecticut	4,794	818	5,612	
Delaware	1,960	411	2,380	
District of Columbia	59	10	69	
Georgia	58,850	586	59,436	
Illinois	56,004	2,350	58,354	1,674 square miles of Lake Michigan included.
Indiana	35,860	727	36,587	230 square miles of Lake Michigan included.
Kentucky	39,898	434	40,332	
Maine	29,894	3,145	33,039	
Maryland	9,875	2,422	12,297	
Massachusetts	8,038	508	8,546	
Michigan	57,530	40,460	97,990	16,653 square miles of Lake Superior; 12,922 of Lake Michigan, and 9,925 of Lake Huron.
Minnesota [1]	26,191	4,855	31,046	2,514 square miles of Lake Superior included.
Mississippi [1]	42,809	471	43,280	
New Hampshire	9,056	321	9,377	
New Jersey	7,454	719	8,173	
New York	47,687	6,032	53,719	3,140 square miles of Lake Ontario included.
North Carolina	48,972	3,702	52,674	
Ohio	40,723	3,741	44,464	3,443 square miles of Lake Erie included.
Pennsylvania	44,679	1,249	45,928	891 square miles of Lake Erie included.
Rhode Island	1,081	166	1,247	
South Carolina	30,460	588	31,048	
Tennessee	41,686	370	42,056	
Vermont	9,114	449	9,563	
Virginia	39,925	2,405	42,330	
West Virginia	24,243	161	24,504	
Wisconsin	55,117	10,688	65,805	2,378 square miles of Lake Superior, and 7,500 of Lake Michigan included.
Total	820,944	88,106	909,050	

[1] Includes only that portion of the State formed from territory within boundaries of original thirteen States.



No. 15.—1821. State of Missouri Formed, but Name of Missouri Territory Retained for the Undivided Portion of the Louisiana Purchase.

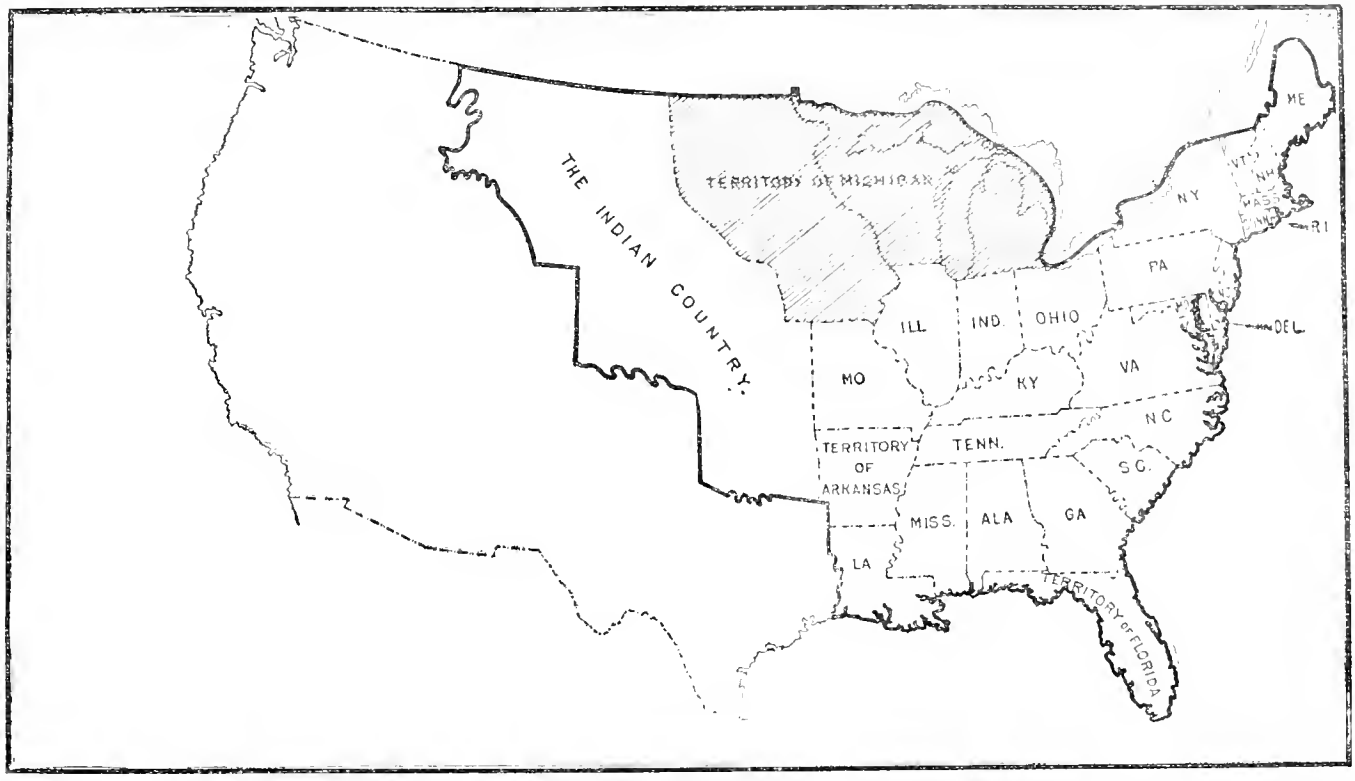


No. 16.—1824–1828. Reduction of Area of Arkansas Territory in 1824 and in 1828.

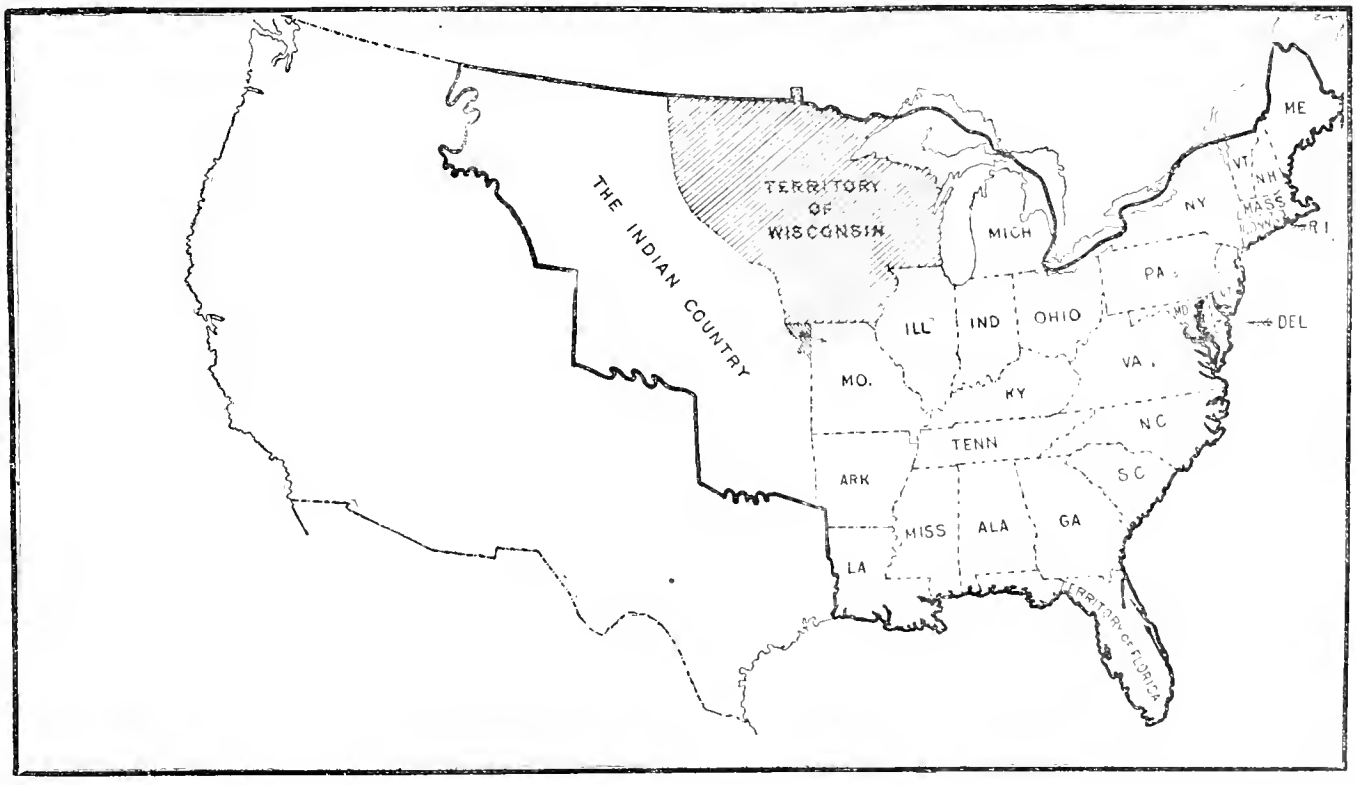
STATISTICS OF STATES OF THE UNION ORGANIZED FROM ACQUIRED TERRITORY.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Date of act of organization as Territory.	Population at census next following Territorial organization.	Date of act of admission as State.	Population at census next following admission as State.	POPULATION BY CENSUS.		Area in square miles.	Population per square mile.	Capital.
					1890	1900		1900	
LOUISIANA PURCHASE:									
Arkansas	Mar. 2, 1819	14,255	June 15, 1836	97,574	1,128,179	1,311,564	53,045	24.72	Little Rock.
Colorado	Feb. 28, 1861	[1] 31,277	Mar. 3, 1875	191,327	412,198	539,700	103,645	5.21	Denver.
Indian Territory					180,182	391,960	31,000	12.64	
Iowa	June 12, 1838	43,112	Mar. 3, 1845	192,214	1,911,896	2,231,853	55,475	40.23	Des Moines.
Kansas	May 30, 1854	107,206	Jan. 29, 1861	[1] 107,206	1,427,096	1,470,495	81,700	18	Topeka.
Louisiana	Mar. 3, 1805	76,556	Apr. 8, 1812	[2] 76,556	1,118,587	1,381,625	45,420	30.42	Baton Rouge.
Minnesota	Mar. 3, 1849	6,077	May 11, 1858	172,023	1,301,826	1,751,394	79,205	22.11	St. Paul.
Missouri	June 4, 1812	[2] 20,845	Mar. 2, 1821	[5] 66,557	2,679,184	3,106,665	68,735	45.19	Jeffers n City
Montana	May 26, 1864	20,595	Feb. 22, 1889	132,159	132,159	243,329	145,310	1.67	Helena.
Nebraska	May 30, 1854	28,841	Feb. 9, 1867	122,993	1,058,910	1,068,539	76,840	13.90	Lincoln.
North Dakota	Mar. 2, 1861	[3]	Feb. 22, 1889	182,719	182,719	319,146	70,195	4.54	Bismarck.
Oklahoma	May 2, 1890	61,834			61,834	398,245	38,830	10.26	Guthrie.
South Dakota	Mar. 2, 1861	[3]	Feb. 22, 1889	328,808	328,808	401,570	76,850	5.22	Pierre.
Wyoming	July 25, 1868	9,118	July 10, 1890	60,705	60,705	92,531	97,575	.95	Cheyenne.
Total		427,553			11,984,283	14,708,616	1,023,825	14.37	
MEXICAN CESSION:									
Arizona	Feb. 24, 1863	9,658			59,620	122,931	112,920	1.09	Phoenix.
California		[4] 92,597	Sept. 9, 1850	92,597	1,208,130	1,485,053	155,980	9.52	Sacramento.
New Mexico	Sept. 9, 1850	61,547			153,593	195,310	122,460	1.59	Santa Fe.
Nevada	Mar. 2, 1861	[1] 6,857	Mar. 21, 1864	42,491	45,761	42,335	109,740	.38	Carson City.
Utah	Sept. 9, 1850	11,380	July 16, 1894	[6] 207,905	207,905	276,749	82,190	3.36	Salt Lake City
Total					1,675,009	2,122,378	583,290	3.64	
OREGON:									
Idaho	Mar. 3, 1863	14,999	July 3, 1890	84,385[6]	84,385	161,772	84,290	1.92	Boise.
Oregon	Aug. 14, 1848	13,294	Feb. 14, 1859	52,465	313,767	413,536	94,560	4.37	Salem.
Washington	Mar. 2, 1853	11,594	Feb. 22, 1889	349,390	349,390	518,103	66,880	7.74	Olympia.
Total					747,542	1,093,411	245,730	4.45	
TEXAS		[4] 212,592	Dec. 29, 1845	212,592	2,235,523	3,048,710	262,290	11.62	Austin.
Grand total					16,642,357	20,973,115	2,115,135	9.91	
Total United States					63,069,756	76,304,799	2,970,038	25.69	
Per cent Louisiana Territory forms of United States.					19	19.27	34.47		
Per cent grand total forms of United States.					26.43	27.48	71.21		

[1] Census of 1860.
[2] Census of 1810.
[3] Population of Dakota Territory by census of 1860, 4,837.
[4] Census of 1850.
[5] Census of 1820.
[6] Census of 1890.



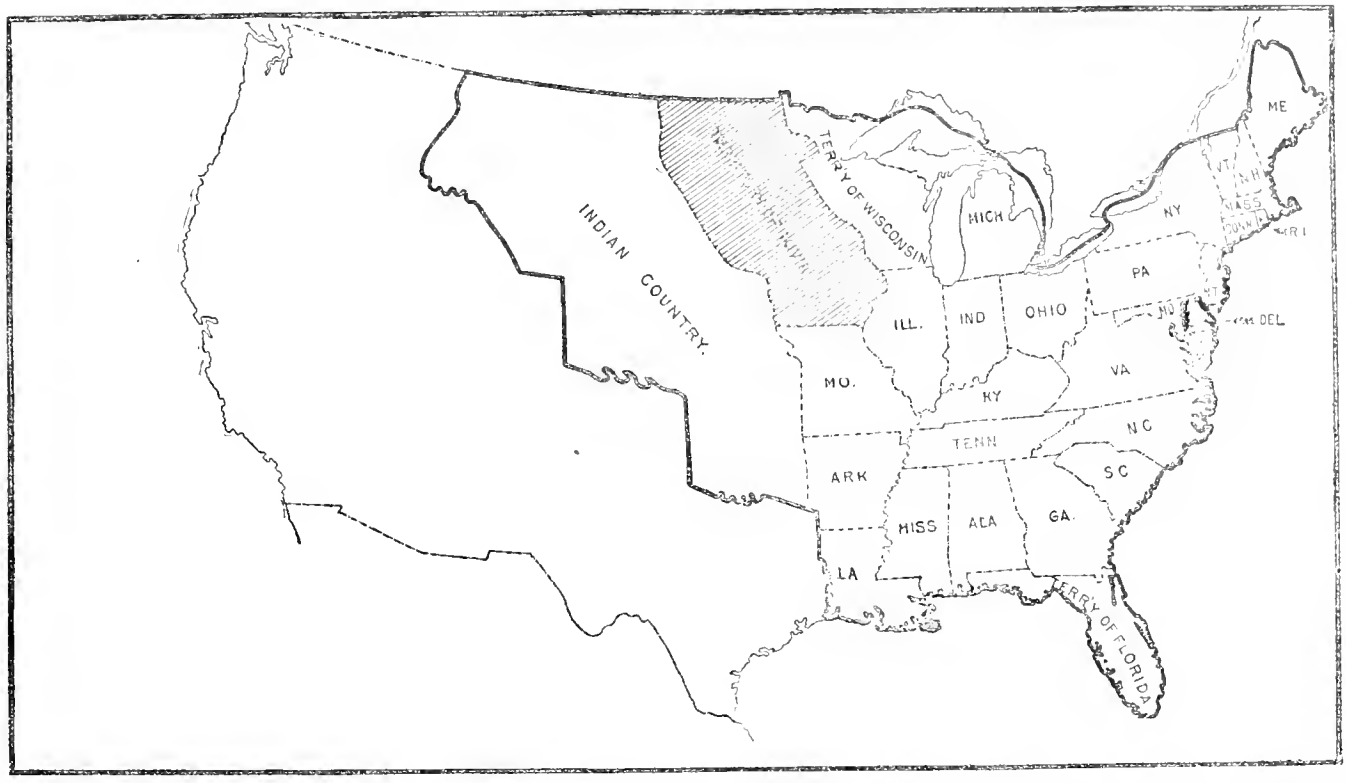
No. 17.—1834. Portion of Missouri Territory Lying North of the State of Missouri, Extending North to the Canada Line and West to the Missouri and White Earth Rivers Attached to the Territory of Michigan.—Remainder of the Missouri Territory Designated as the Indian Country.



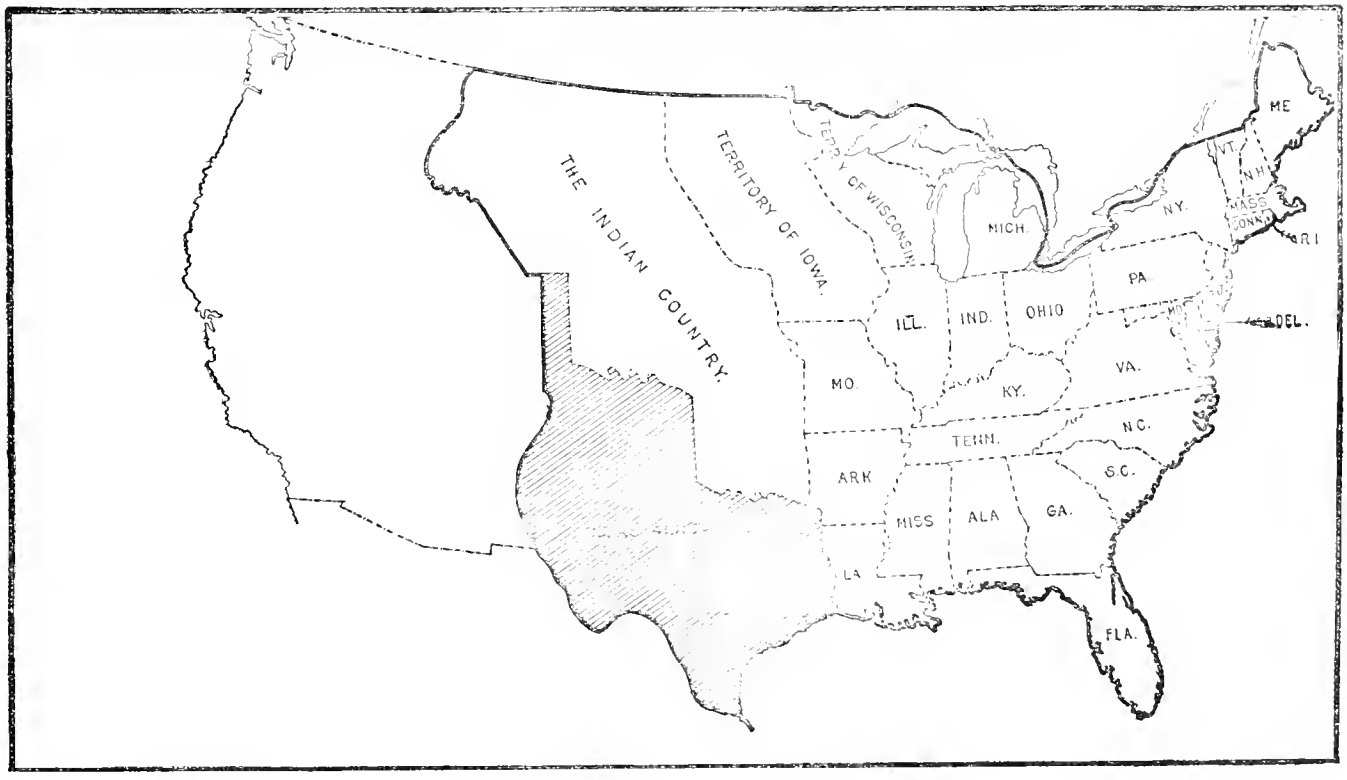
No. 18.—1836–1837. Territory of Wisconsin Formed from Western Part of the Territory of Michigan in 1836, and Remainder Admitted as the State of Michigan in 1837.—Boundary Line of Missouri Extended to the Missouri River at the Northwest Corner of the State (1836).

STATISTICS OF STATES OF THE UNION ORGANIZED FROM ACQUIRED TERRITORY—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	WHEAT PRODUCTION.				CORN PRODUCTION.				OATS PRODUCTION.			
	Bushels.		Value.		Bushels.		Value.		Bushels.		Value.	
	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900
LOUISIANA PURCHASE:			*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*			*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*			*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Arkansas	1,575,000	2,689,418	1,543,500	1,718,132	33,443,000	45,225,947	21,737,950	19,447,157	3,967,000	7,038,665	2,102,510	2,463,533
Colorado	1,777,000	7,207,117	1,479,410	4,252,199	767,000	3,188,911	483,210	1,530,677	2,495,000	3,272,530	1,248,000	1,407,428
Iowa	19,011,000	21,798,223	15,213,100	12,850,952	232,170,000	305,850,948	97,500,000	82,582,256	71,337,000	130,572,138	7,130,903	26,114,428
Kansas	28,195,000	82,488,655	21,709,842	15,368,760	55,200,000	162,870,670	28,187,200	52,658,602	31,200,000	13,063,946	14,352,302	9,904,707
Louisiana					16,979,000	24,502,598	11,885,300	12,251,299	567,000	614,142	315,849	245,657
Minnesota	38,350,000	51,520,252	31,067,350	32,450,829	21,276,000	31,794,708	8,510,400	9,220,465	38,402,000	41,905,046	14,208,796	10,057,691
Missouri	17,088,000	18,846,713	14,659,704	11,874,429	175,245,000	180,710,401	77,151,800	57,827,329	24,570,000	24,605,373	9,585,707	5,659,936
Montana	1,488,000	1,920,963	1,190,400	1,177,277		2,970		1,782	2,787,000	2,568,755	1,050,398	1,078,869
Nebraska	15,345,000	24,801,930	11,659,428	13,115,007	55,310,000	210,430,064	26,738,092	65,233,320	22,450,000	37,778,572	8,747,761	9,066,857
North Dakota	10,000,000	15,176,245	7,000,000	7,642,234	6,000,000	561,184	3,120,000	160,097	10,000,000	6,293,284	3,000,000	2,015,771
Oklahoma		18,677,355		9,888,408		11,341,052		3,677,054				
South Dakota	30,411,000	20,149,054	21,287,719	11,686,847	6,030,000	82,118,819	3,015,223	9,491,178	14,846,000	12,653,266	4,930,815	3,644,784
Wyoming		306,414		278,474		81,702		40,021		630,272		236,228
Total	163,776,000	268,620,925	126,751,189	162,372,479	602,868,000	1,012,882,967	276,249,710	313,938,212	222,762,000	311,093,826	74,853,882	71,307,589
MEXICAN CESSION:												
Arizona	211,000	365,657	240,044	288,869								
California	29,121,000	28,543,628	22,331,778	16,556,304	4,396,000	1,351,975	2,857,691	824,705	1,943,000	1,477,771	1,088,087	679,775
New Mexico	1,105,000	3,847,347	1,050,170	2,616,196	1,126,000	571,752	821,819	355,011	392,000	229,994	223,394	110,397
Nevada	240,000	991,193	211,658	633,887								
Utah	2,279,000	3,697,106	1,777,927	2,033,408	739,000	169,180	502,299	106,583	1,059,000	918,211	582,177	491,014
Total	33,096,000	37,444,931	25,454,577	22,187,614	6,261,000	2,075,907	4,181,812	1,286,329	3,394,000	2,625,979	1,893,658	1,101,186
OREGON:												
Idaho	1,370,000	3,104,629	1,068,931	1,428,129					1,093,000	1,349,845	634,056	539,938
Oregon	12,805,000	16,198,012	9,643,844	8,908,907	173,000	317,147	114,205	180,774	6,658,000	3,282,770	3,329,100	1,315,936
Washington	8,071,000	25,096,061	6,151,027	12,709,297		106,140		62,023	3,497,000	3,016,226	1,643,652	1,206,490
Total	22,206,000	44,398,502	16,863,802	23,136,333	173,000	423,287	114,205	243,397	11,248,000	7,648,841	5,606,808	3,062,364
TEXAS	3,575,000	23,395,913	3,396,228	14,973,384	65,802,000	81,962,910	45,937,686	38,522,568	11,059,000	28,278,232	6,082,692	8,483,470
Grand total	223,043,000	368,861,074	172,483,796	212,669,810	673,101,000	1,197,295,071	326,453,423	353,985,516	248,463,000	349,646,878	98,437,040	84,137,609
Total United States	399,261,000	522,229,505	234,773,678	323,515,177	1,489,970,000	2,105,102,516	751,433,451	751,220,034	523,621,000	809,125,989	222,018,486	208,669,233
Per cent Louisiana Territory forms of United States	41.02	50.48	37.86	47.09	40.45	48.11	36.61	41.79	42.54	38.44	38.21	34.2
Per cent grand total forms of United States	55.86	70.63	51.51	65.73	45.10	56.88	43.27	47.12	47.45	43.21	44.33	40.32



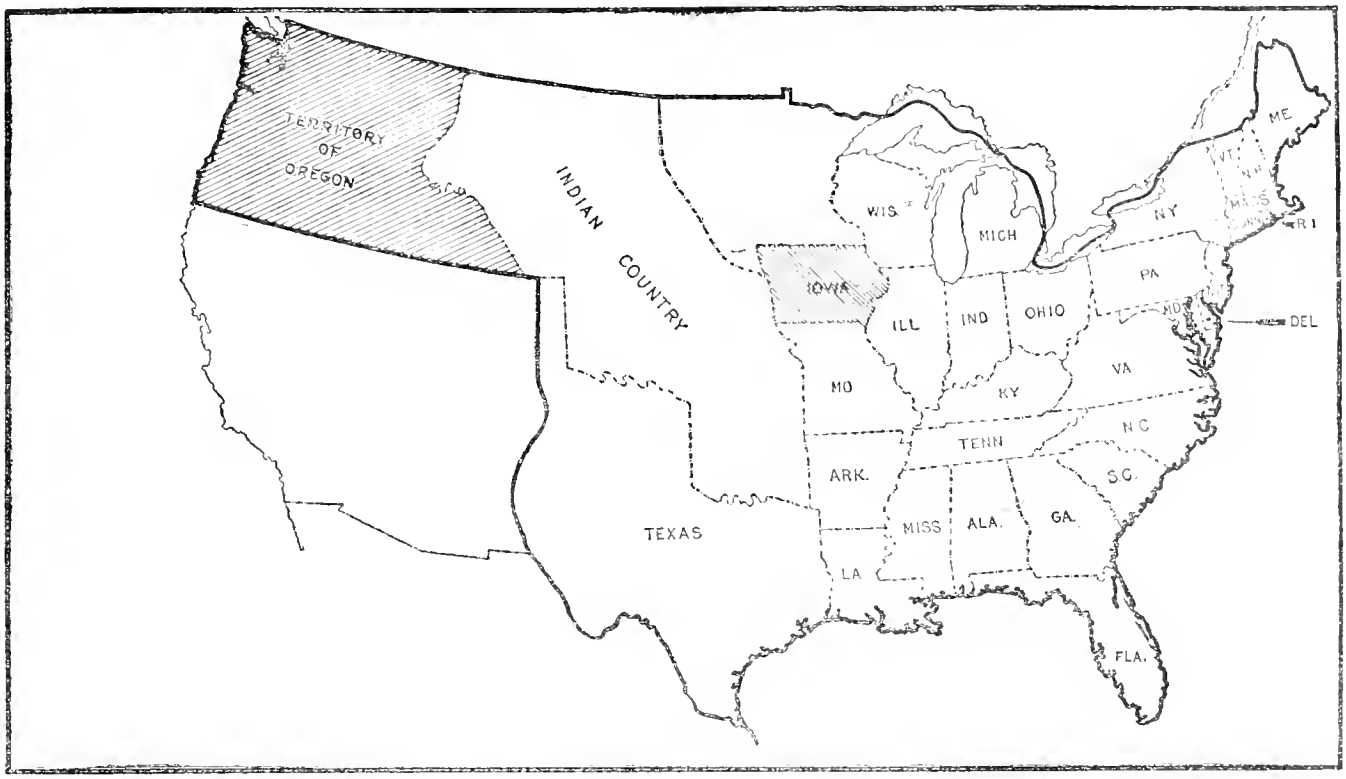
No. 19.—1838. Territory of Iowa Formed from that Part of Wisconsin Territory Lying Between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.



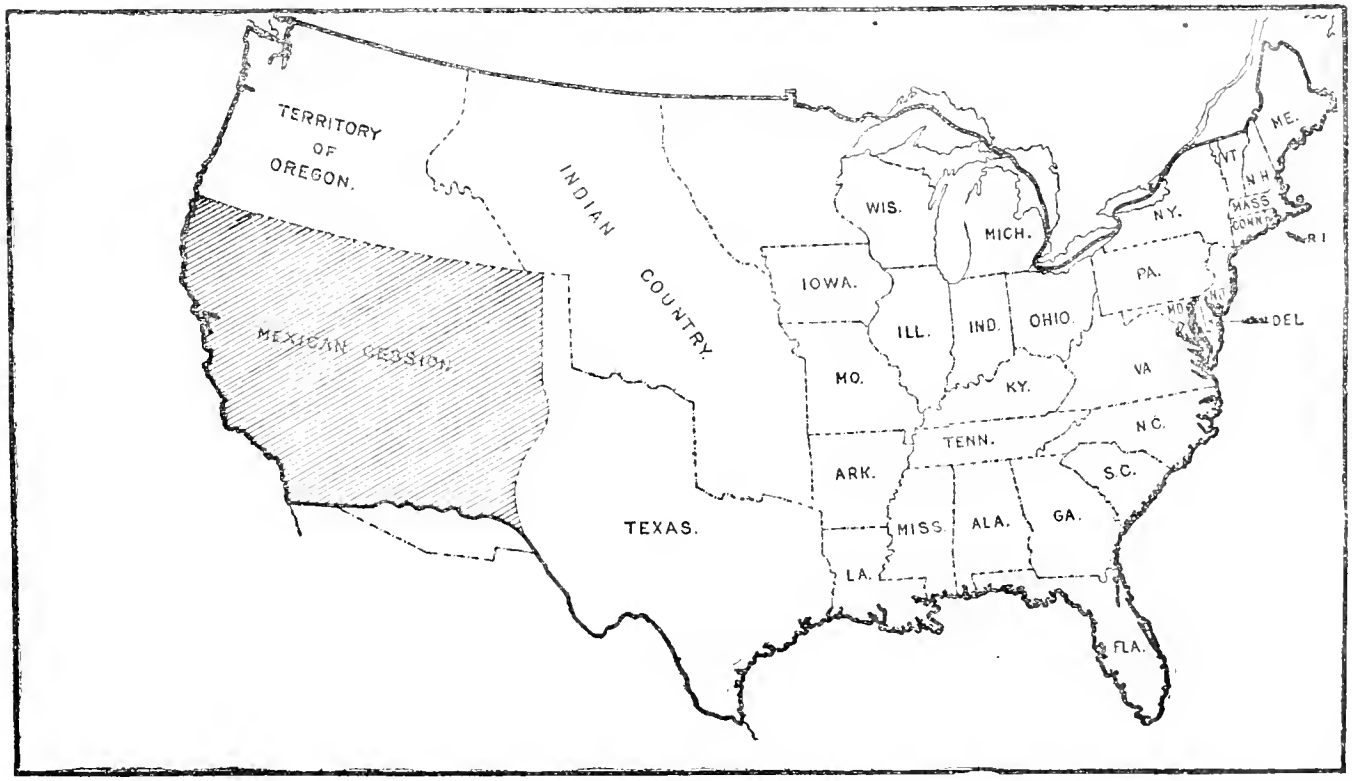
No. 20.—1845. Texas Annexed and Admitted as a State.

STATISTICS OF STATES OF THE UNION ORGANIZED FROM ACQUIRED TERRITORY—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	BARLEY PRODUCTION.				RYE PRODUCTION.				HAY CROP.		POTATO CROP.	
	Bushels.		Value.		Bushels.		Value.		Value.		Value.	
	1893	1900	1893	1900	1893	1900	1893	1900	1894	1900	1894	1900
LOUISIANA PURCHASE:			*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*			*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Arkansas					17,385	19,722	10,083	14,200	2,192,021	2,022,363	720,133	1,242,855
Colorado	366,315	314,266	183,158	157,133	119,313	39,480	59,672	21,319	15,466,779	15,551,811	1,591,013	1,527,856
Iowa	11,703,066	11,708,822	3,857,092	4,332,264	1,185,739	1,806,570	485,553	740,694	25,318,990	31,013,906	5,239,870	5,181,633
Kansas	128,364	4,186,892	60,330	1,381,615	1,245,377	1,922,181	473,243	826,667	13,361,650	18,313,148	3,016,978	3,178,188
Louisiana									761,856	472,859	358,119	426,308
Minnesota	9,268,011	7,575,254	3,336,184	2,764,595	1,625,926	1,036,144	420,630	435,396	8,063,894	9,892,241	2,270,782	2,580,817
Missouri	52,040	14,854	13,054	6,674	238,741	134,198	107,343	68,594	16,852,308	19,237,704	3,374,900	3,637,436
Montana	156,008	201,527	78,004	96,733					3,188,979	5,138,726	276,150	330,547
Nebraska	920,280	587,382	287,287	193,836	991,038	867,237	317,077	346,895	8,666,689	13,593,368	1,854,371	4,755,579
North Dakota	2,841,836	1,998,840	840,971	699,594	23,407	83,930	7,490	34,936	1,957,191	1,397,398	1,253,984	755,061
South Dakota	2,787,231	1,554,571	787,786	478,507	83,655	27,894	30,952	10,841	8,210,679	8,153,571	839,597	1,141,103
Wyoming									3,618,720	3,602,176	229,880	263,962
Total	27,629,785	27,831,604	9,452,779	10,110,981	4,929,021	5,938,226	1,911,823	2,498,955	105,582,108	129,119,803	21,033,126	25,198,445
MEXICAN CESSION:												
Arizona	238,971		155,465						791,028	648,970	30,393	
California	17,110,110	14,856,170	7,188,766	6,388,153	594,000	502,580	302,400	291,496	30,529,647	22,071,594	682,507	1,177,657
New Mexico	33,320	31,201	19,331	19,346					864,465	765,676	27,080	24,140
Nevada	280,923		168,554						4,499,002	2,887,060	76,185	153,142
Utah	236,202	217,084	106,047	119,727	42,769	50,202	20,101	30,785	2,516,011	1,053,317	245,146	311,520
Total	17,899,526	15,105,059	7,638,763	6,527,226	546,769	581,782	322,501	322,281	39,197,203	30,127,256	1,060,521	1,666,459
OREGON:												
Idaho	308,940	389,012	163,722	199,506					2,185,587	1,284,170	259,021	321,518
Oregon	975,036	905,928	390,068	280,490	75,506	91,040	55,119	57,364	7,527,791	11,491,178	730,356	761,469
Washington	1,856,361	1,386,267	725,775	540,644	35,062	39,169	24,193	22,718	5,942,453	8,041,664	539,770	864,635
Total	3,140,337	2,681,207	1,279,565	1,120,640	110,568	130,209	79,312	80,082	15,655,831	23,730,012	1,529,750	1,947,500
UTAH	30,977	30,165	24,786	36,202	49,569	64,630	33,707	43,502	4,633,684	3,702,377	1,113,314	866,888
Grand total	48,851,625	45,677,703	18,395,893	17,795,149	5,635,927	6,697,847	2,377,343	2,944,620	165,068,886	187,339,548	24,845,711	30,210,352
Total United States	69,859,395	58,925,853	28,729,586	21,075,271	26,555,446	23,995,927	13,612,222	12,295,117	468,578,321	445,538,879	91,526,787	90,811,167
Per cent Louisiana Territory forms of United States	39.64	47.23	32.9	42	18.56	24.75	14.27	20.32	22.53	29.06	22.98	28.08
Per cent grand total forms of United States	69.92	77.52	64.01	73.91	21.22	27.91	17.47	23.95	35.23	42.05	27.11	33.27



No. 21.—1846. State of Iowa Formed from Southern Part of Iowa Territory.—Claim of United States to Oregon Territory Settled by Treaty with Great Britain, Terminating Joint Occupation by United States and Great Britain, Followed by Immediate Withdrawal of Latter.

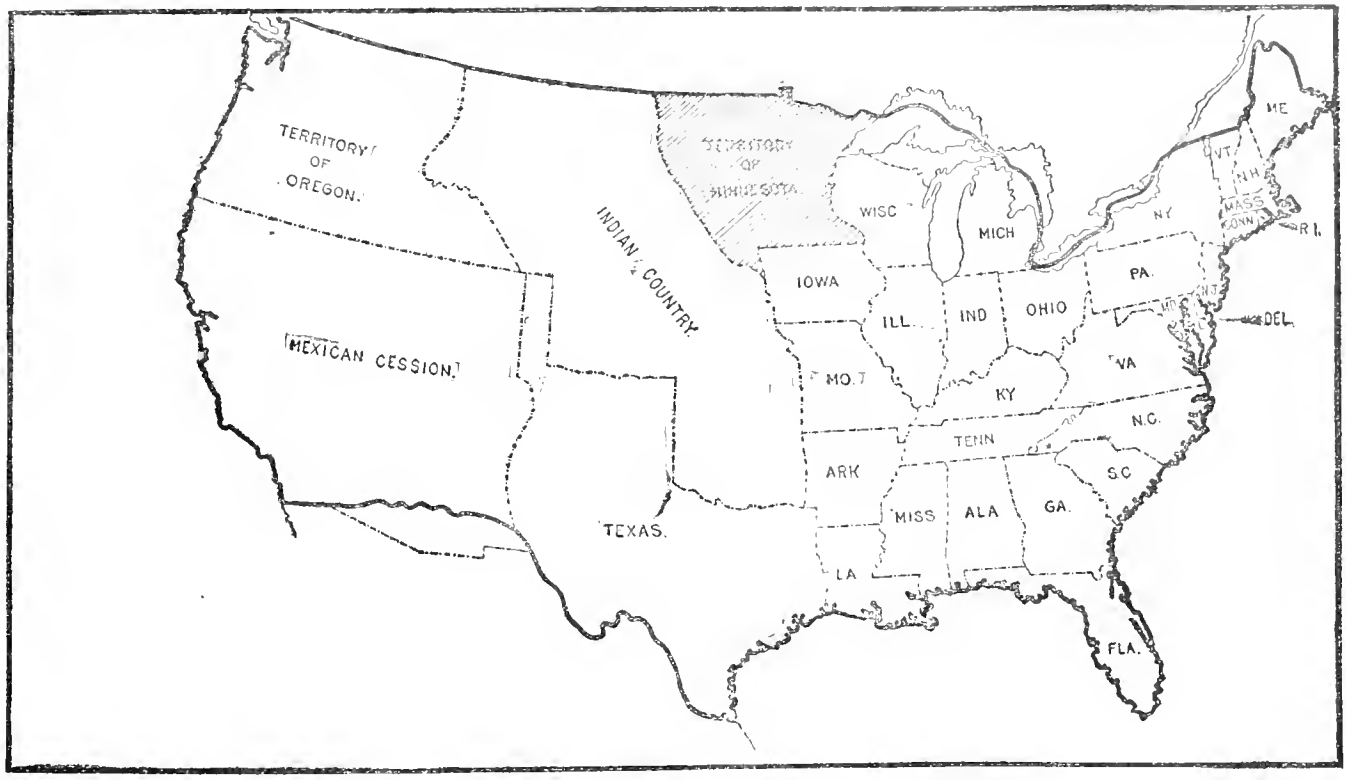


No. 22.—1848. New Mexico and California Ceded to United States by Mexico on Payment of $15,000,000 and Assumption of $3,250,000 Claims of American Citizens Against Mexico.

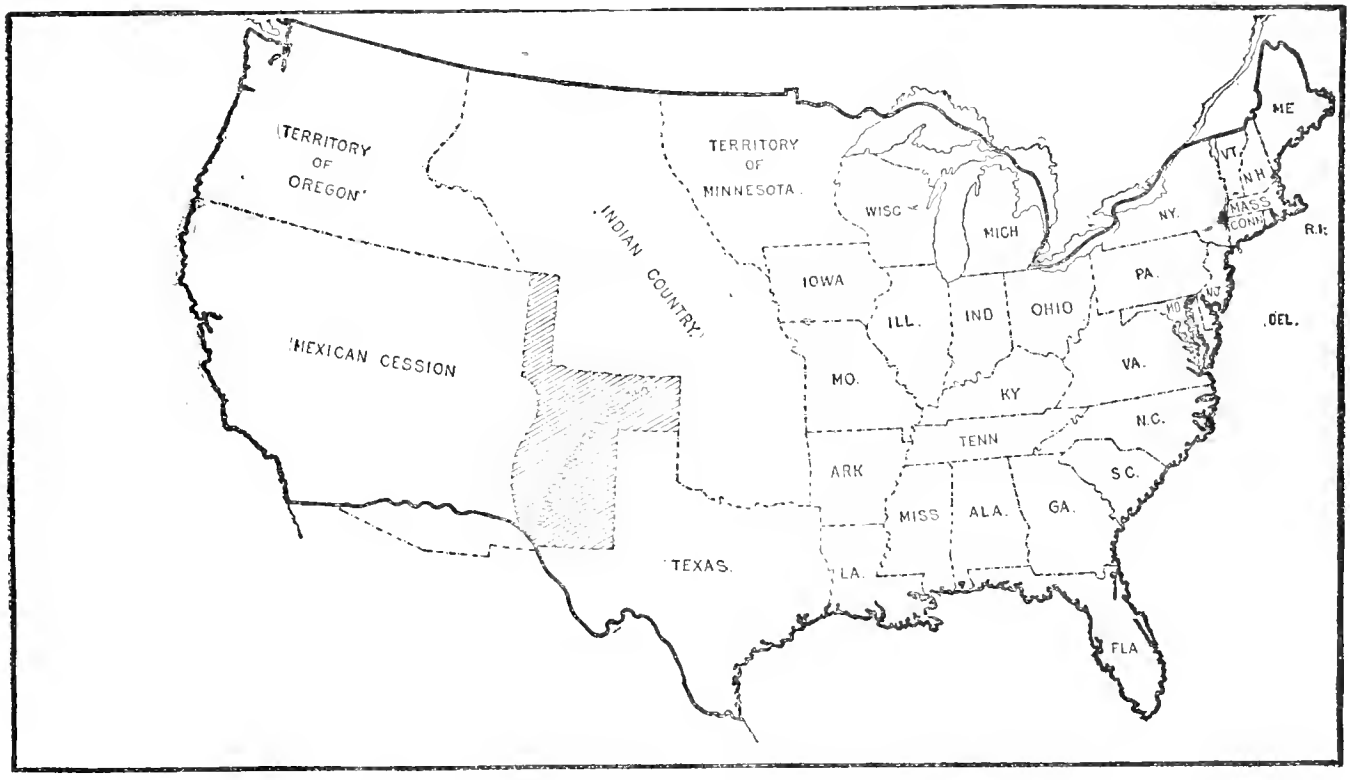
STATISTICS OF STATES OF THE UNION ORGANIZED FROM ACQUIRED TERRITORY—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	COTTON PRODUCTION.				WOOL PRODUCTION.		TOTAL VALUE OF ONE YEAR'S PRODUCTION OF WHEAT, CORN, OATS, BARLEY, RYE, HAY, POTATOES, AND COTTON.		HORSES AND MULES ON FARMS.			
	Bales.		Value.		Pounds.				Number.		Value.	
	1888	1899	1888	1899	1894	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900
LOUISIANA PURCHASE:			*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*			*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*			*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Arkansas	507,290	669,385	25,283,293	24,298,678	1,290,408	441,303	53,595,762	51,207,478	316,979	376,721	19,655,643	14,165,924
Colorado					8,861,328	13,303,175	18,471,749	22,448,178	145,835	154,293	8,327,804	4,467,908
Iowa					5,247,480	3,813,186	172,536,075	165,856,213	1,137,616	1,010,621	82,967,074	50,519,680
Kansas					2,525,472	2,165,728	78,695,995	131,741,717	821,052	815,262	53,317,337	30,523,648
Louisiana	446,778	693,476	18,904,051	25,670,000	876,220	475,295	32,255,001	39,166,103	219,435	237,751	14,540,035	11,056,025
Minnesota					3,015,480	2,761,802	68,908,909	67,411,944	406,195	467,921	31,771,171	25,716,621
Missouri					5,831,550	3,420,768	121,704,714	98,231,102	1,019,866	889,623	62,887,089	32,102,039
Montana					17,642,979	26,020,129	6,584,211	7,845,295	218,945	147,659	9,125,262	3,526,702
Nebraska					2,421,522	2,448,462	57,429,605	106,314,862	587,828	702,683	41,827,953	30,505,179
North Dakota					2,243,825	2,356,328	4,099,642	12,702,561	(1)	187,286	(1)	9,367,646
Oklahoma					127,554	218,916		13,565,882		59,910		1,564,077
South Dakota					1,916,628	21,422,661	39,122,781	34,219,087	(1)	294,468	(1)	11,566,937
Wyoming					9,861,811	21,549,231	3,848,580	4,489,842	144,450	72,312	5,765,981	1,426,760
Total	1,044,068	1,368,861	44,187,347	49,968,678	61,871,357	100,396,982	670,052,024	755,200,242	5,331,418	5,416,510	352,349,067	226,540,146
MEXICAN CESSION:												
Arizona					6,221,214	7,529,565	1,256,840	937,839	35,606	53,462	1,724,675	1,455,815
California					26,275,158	13,352,010	64,780,879	48,288,684	414,887	370,411	27,012,480	14,783,142
New Mexico					13,389,994	16,093,424	3,013,259	3,887,796	62,693	86,482	2,052,136	1,793,268
Nevada					11,047,936	11,502,903	4,958,399	2,734,648	55,892	43,428	3,008,864	737,248
Utah					11,756,043	14,136,981	5,748,658	7,059,384	143,454	73,325	5,017,364	1,695,314
Total					68,690,345	62,704,883	79,758,035	63,908,351	710,532	627,108	38,815,519	20,374,787
OREGON:												
Idaho					5,788,140	19,321,800	4,711,920	6,773,261	139,569	128,710	5,889,162	2,896,314
Oregon					19,853,552	18,810,192	21,795,453	23,039,058	190,156	189,427	8,678,634	5,727,164
Washington					5,655,531	6,454,892	14,709,870	23,538,069	119,901	172,861	7,645,544	6,809,489
Total					31,297,223	44,586,884	41,217,243	53,350,388	449,626	490,998	22,213,340	15,432,967
TEXAS	1,591,305	2,438,555	67,761,358	92,187,133	26,529,155	14,485,225	128,986,465	158,785,414	1,503,490	1,386,187	55,870,755	32,673,448
Grand total	2,638,373	3,807,416	111,851,705	142,155,811	185,388,080	222,173,974	920,013,767	1,031,244,395	8,055,066	7,920,803	471,248,681	295,030,348
Total United States					298,057,384	288,636,621			16,544,864	15,623,551	1,160,910,661	715,686,524
Per cent Louisiana Territory forms of United States					20.76	34.79			32.2	34.67	30.35	31.65
Per cent grand total forms of United States					62.2	76.98			48.69	50.7	40.59	41.22

[1] Horses and mules on farms in Dakota Territory in 1890: Number, 313,237; value, $22,163,718.



No. 23.—1849. Territory of Minnesota Formed from Northern Portion of Former Territory of Iowa.

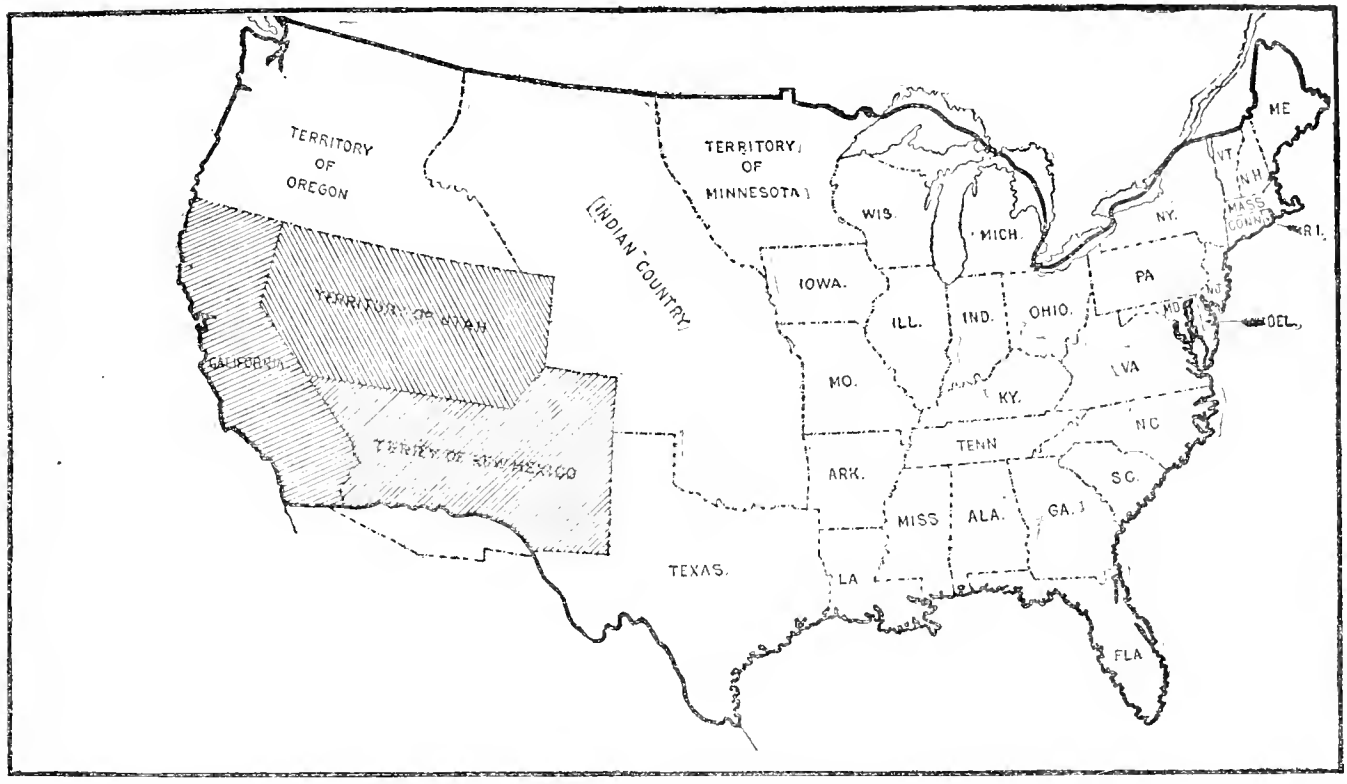


No. 24.—1850. Texas Cedes 123,784 Square Miles of her Northern Territory to the United States for the sum of $10,000,000.

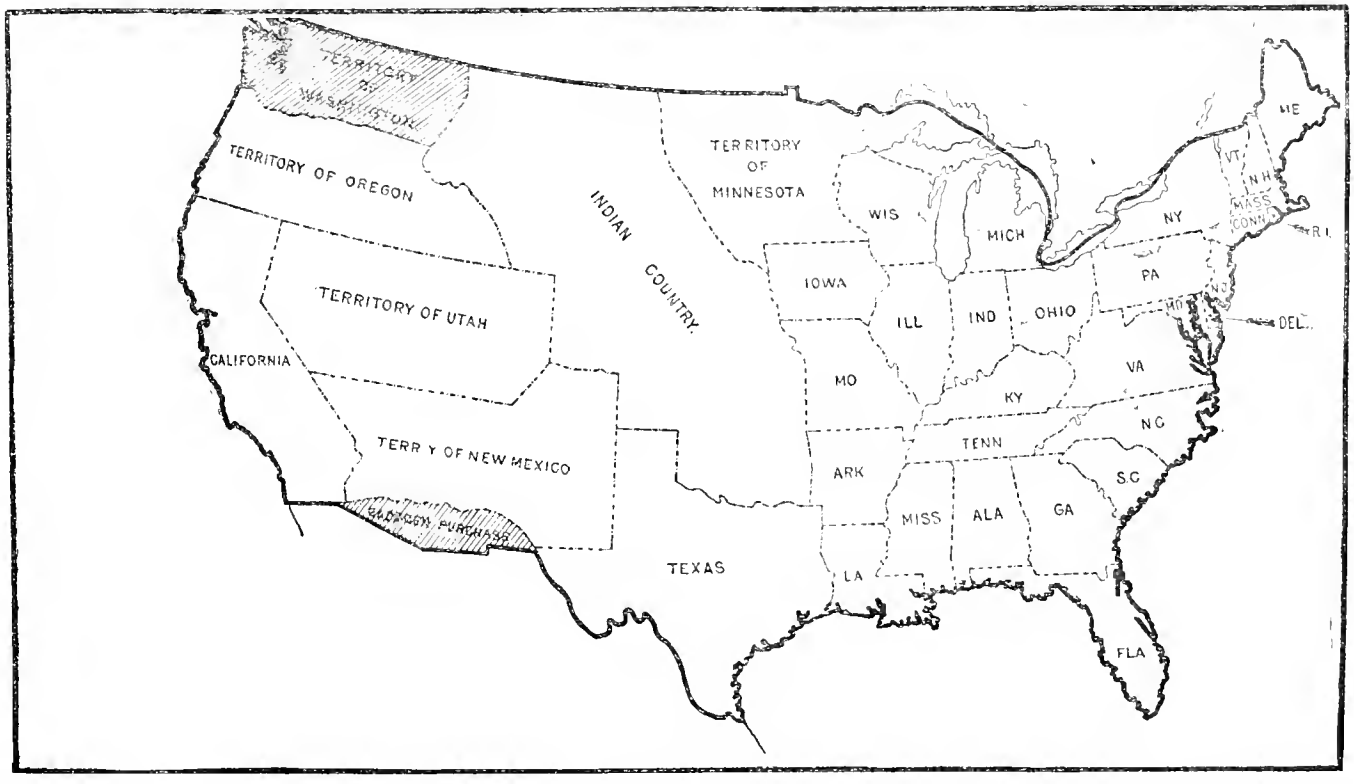
STATISTICS OF STATES OF THE UNION ORGANIZED FROM ACQUIRED TERRITORY—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	NUMBER AND VALUE OF CATTLE ON FARMS AND RANCHES.				NUMBER AND VALUE OF SHEEP ON FARMS AND RANCHES.				NUMBER AND VALUE OF HOGS ON FARMS AND RANCHES.			
	Number.		Value.		Number.		Value.		Number.		Value.	
	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1890	1890	1899
LOUISIANA PURCHASE			*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*			*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*			*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Arkansas	916,332	419,422	9,551,729	7,061,864	269,484	108,957	101,930	181,705	1,663,275	1,280,120	4,031,657	2,982,680
Colorado	1,111,196	1,115,421	19,588,703	31,682,202	1,783,891	2,185,327	3,778,281	6,250,696	29,508	20,713	180,737	103,305
Iowa	3,909,049	3,412,012	72,813,163	117,019,385	175,816	619,476	1,330,382	2,487,816	5,805,000	3,108,281	34,481,700	19,590,800
Kansas	2,580,237	2,807,224	11,526,639	85,100,604	138,313	275,118	870,271	835,534	2,731,195	1,591,311	15,256,810	8,021,950
Louisiana	475,334	291,961	5,785,565	5,001,644	115,082	113,205	179,114	179,203	706,917	706,198	2,120,842	2,311,701
Minnesota	1,109,373	1,237,003	20,119,729	34,986,245	327,375	119,218	800,105	1,333,113	527,526	411,356	2,817,586	2,817,974
Missouri	2,290,047	2,047,316	38,566,103	55,849,626	1,198,209	597,619	2,506,754	1,854,711	5,096,000	2,949,818	18,569,824	11,696,028
Montana	1,011,801	959,808	17,208,189	26,643,603	1,989,845	3,884,179	4,467,709	11,017,474	29,254	42,265	198,926	305,156
Nebraska	1,726,441	2,206,702	30,706,938	70,539,748	239,400	322,057	593,358	1,090,807	2,309,779	1,358,671	12,985,579	7,201,529
North Dakota	(1)	461,371	(1)	12,580,962	(2)	374,110	(2)	1,183,683	(3)	111,959	(3)	680,712
Oklahoma	.....	325,971	.....	8,481,567	.....	33,094	.....	83,380	.....	80,891	.....	386,835
South Dakota	(1)	879,290	(1)	27,513,227	(2)	281,882	(2)	1,257,156	(3)	145,469	(3)	824,083
Wyoming	1,228,291	747,826	18,576,476	21,240,031	1,017,373	2,840,190	2,249,921	9,964,806	5,200	22,345	34,424	133,555
Total	17,455,041	16,972,357	296,298,818	504,040,645	8,121,108	12,154,432	17,791,063	37,719,514	19,383,253	12,223,724	93,157,603	56,583,311
MEXICAN CESSION:												
Arizona	620,960	381,861	9,398,250	6,501,343	638,404	1,024,430	1,152,367	2,393,581	20,110	23,286	90,630	89,418
California	966,433	913,753	19,171,124	25,289,377	4,035,120	2,001,501	8,409,130	5,710,282	647,000	374,141	3,175,476	1,673,907
New Mexico	1,403,732	679,359	15,995,682	12,920,068	3,092,736	3,973,439	3,872,106	8,622,362	22,593	30,204	113,010	133,503
Nevada	391,926	238,081	5,978,194	5,630,710	709,986	657,773	1,323,882	1,914,120	19,232	14,441	101,931	47,401
Utah	479,080	336,076	7,168,926	8,260,832	2,055,900	2,370,983	4,281,617	6,150,330	47,641	47,808	326,819	372,598
Total	3,862,131	2,549,130	57,713,266	58,761,330	10,583,146	10,028,126	19,039,102	24,790,675	756,606	489,880	3,807,866	2,276,827
OREGON												
Idaho	405,997	397,928	7,127,576	9,727,840	487,857	2,658,662	1,072,185	7,441,254	31,000	75,718	155,000	441,138
Oregon	851,458	637,433	15,502,557	15,776,411	2,929,830	2,416,695	5,622,311	6,532,676	270,164	216,430	1,153,059	869,831
Washington	453,022	390,444	11,686,510	11,091,029	673,060	790,217	1,545,346	2,470,218	113,411	156,718	785,892	896,252
Total	1,710,477	1,425,805	34,316,643	36,595,280	4,090,247	5,895,574	8,239,875	16,447,148	414,575	448,896	2,093,951	2,197,521
TEXAS	8,011,195	5,046,355	75,227,582	95,251,682	4,752,640	2,416,721	7,230,636	4,631,063	2,321,246	2,681,987	8,073,292	9,316,906
Grand total	31,016,844	25,993,627	463,556,309	694,651,937	27,547,141	30,494,853	52,309,736	83,591,400	22,905,680	15,847,487	107,132,712	70,374,565
Total United States	52,801,907	43,902,414	913,777,270	1,201,298,366	41,336,072	41,883,065	100,659,761	122,665,913	51,602,780	38,651,631	243,418,336	172,109,743
Per cent Louisiana Territory forms of United States	33.01	38.65	32.42	41.85	18.32	29.02	17.67	30.75	37.56	31.62	38.27	33.26
Per cent grand total forms of United States	58.74	59.21	50.73	57.68	62.13	72.81	51.96	68.14	44.39	41	44.01	41.37

[1] Cattle on farms in the Dakotas in 1890: Number, 1,070,636; value, $17,783,874.
[2] Sheep on farms in the Dakotas in 1890: Number, 266,329; value, $703,108.
[3] Hogs on farms in the Dakotas in 1890: Number, 476,569; value, $2,389,518.



No. 25.—1850. State of California and Territories of Utah and New Mexico Formed from Part of Mexican Cession and Area Purchased from Texas.

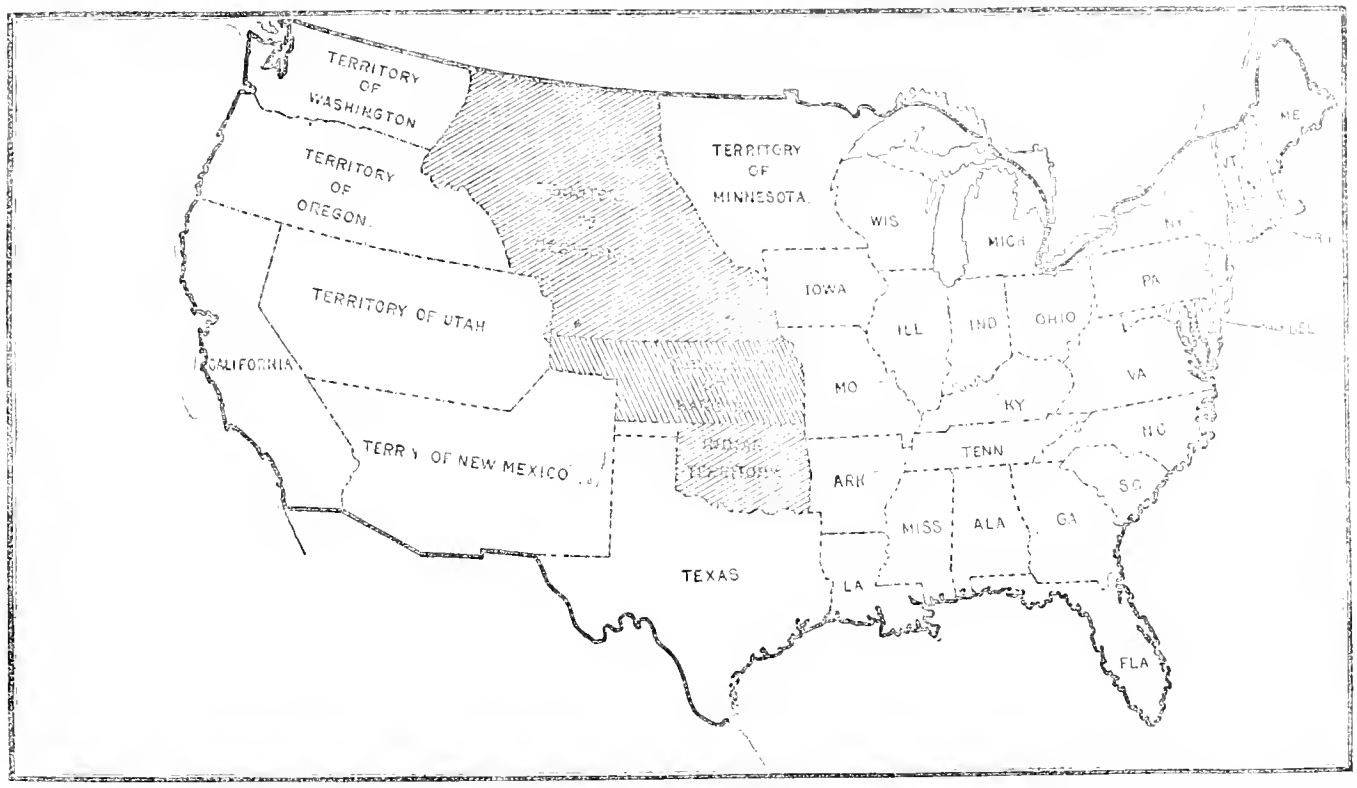


No. 26.—1853. "Gadsden Purchase" Ceded by Mexico for $10,000,000 and Added to New Mexico.—Washington Territory Formed from Northern Part of Oregon Territory.

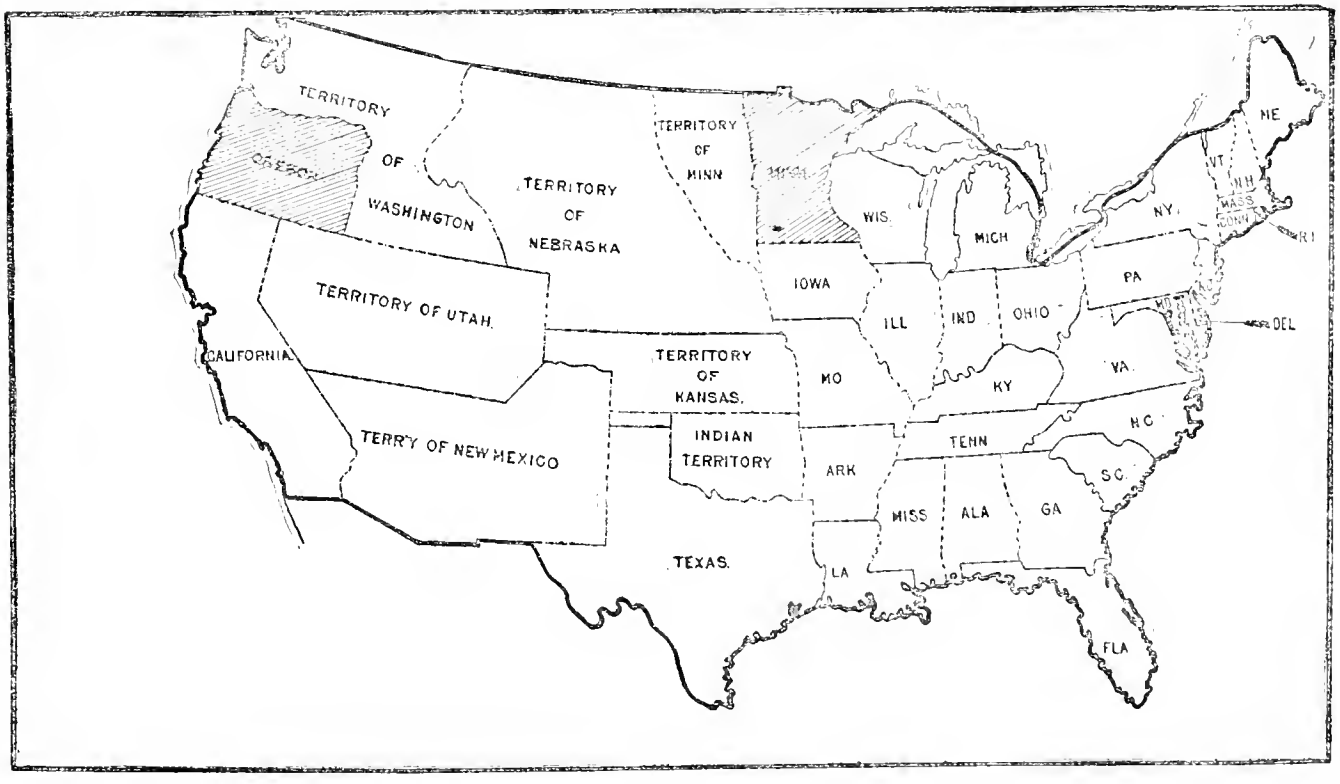
STATISTICS OF STATES OF THE UNION ORGANIZED FROM ACQUIRED TERRITORY—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	TOTAL NUMBER AND VALUE OF ANIMALS.				GOLD PRODUCED (COINING VALUE).		SILVER PRODUCED (COINING VALUE).		COAL MINED.		IRON ORE MINED.	
	Number.		Value.									
	1890	1900[1]	1890	1900[1]	1890	1899	1890	1899	1890	1899	1890	1899
			Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
LOUISIANA PURCHASE												
Arkansas	3,166,071	2,185,220	38,703,049	24,892,263	.....	.....	.....	.....	357,043	753,173	.....	.....
Colorado	3,073,730	3,475,774	31,875,585	42,502,151	4,150,000	25,982,800	24,307,070	29,301,527	2,702,503	[2]4,298,916	114,275	307,557
Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	776,697	1,372,703	.....	.....
Iowa	11,327,151	8,480,530	101,592,619	189,617,063	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500,838	4,622,740	.....	.....
Kansas	6,573,777	5,548,945	114,011,117	124,781,823	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,017,788	3,439,524	.....	.....
Louisiana	1,514,798	1,442,415	22,623,546	18,798,576	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	2,870,469	2,565,495	55,885,701	64,[illegible]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	891,910	8,161,289
Missouri	9,604,113	6,484,406	122,559,070	101,702,411	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,442,162	2,701,620	181,690	22,720
Montana	3,252,845	5,033,911	31,700,176	41,402,557	3,300,000	4,700,100	20,263,636	20,810,990	462,033	1,336,117	81,632	.....
Nebraska	4,863,448	4,585,203	86,623,868	100,547,263	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,329	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	[3]	1,103,726	[3]	23,815,053	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,786	88,222	.....	.....
Oklahoma	.....	506,846	.....	10,512,629	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	[3]	1,701,019	[3]	41,191,403	3,200,000	6,469,500	129,292	188,251	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	2,395,317	3,682,673	26,626,802	32,765,152	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,669,970	3,426,243	.....	.....
Total	50,268,820	46,767,023	799,530,551	824,892,616	10,650,000	37,712,400	44,799,998	50,300,768	14,106,559	22,639,267	1,269,507	8,491,566
MEXICAN CESSION:												
Arizona	1,375,110	1,483,669	12,366,022	10,530,157	1,600,000	2,566,100	1,202,929	2,040,620	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	6,063,440	3,659,806	57,771,280	47,456,708	12,500,000	15,197,800	1,163,626	1,065,762	98,849	143,725	.....	.....
New Mexico	4,781,754	4,769,484	22,030,914	23,469,171	850,000	581,100	1,680,808	650,731	335,515	903,707	.....	.....
Nevada	1,166,036	953,723	10,412,871	8,389,509	2,800,000	2,219,000	5,756,525	1,090,457	.....	.....	.....	454,148
Utah	2,726,075	2,828,192	16,794,726	16,358,071	680,000	3,450,800	10,343,434	9,171,135	281,070	701,829	.....	.....
Total	15,912,415	13,694,244	119,375,813	106,203,619	17,830,000	24,017,800	20,234,342	14,018,715	718,434	1,749,261	.....	454,148
OREGON:												
Idaho	1,063,923	3,261,018	14,213,923	20,569,846	1,850,000	1,889,000	4,783,888	4,980,105	.....	18	.....	.....
Oregon	4,241,608	3,489,985	30,956,524	28,906,082	1,100,000	1,429,500	96,969	173,641	54,923	77,579	.....	.....
Washington	1,389,394	1,510,270	21,663,292	11,256,988	204,000	685,400	90,565	330,990	1,128,294	1,812,394	.....	.....
Total	6,694,925	8,261,273	66,863,809	60,672,916	3,154,000	4,003,900	4,971,312	5,484,736	1,183,217	1,889,991	.....	.....
TEXAS	16,648,571	11,534,230	146,411,325	141,879,099	.....	6,900	387,878	672,323	164,679	789,136	22,000	14,729
Grand total	89,524,731	80,256,770	1,092,247,498	1,133,648,250	31,634,000	65,741,000	70,393,530	70,476,542	16,172,889	26,467,655	1,291,507	8,960,443
Total United States	165,285,573	140,060,661	2,218,766,028	2,212,760,556	32,845,000	71,053,400	70,485,714	70,806,626	140,882,729	226,553,564	16,036,043	24,683,173
Per cent Louisiana Territory forms of United States	30.41	33.39	34.24	37.28	32.42	53.07	53.56	71.05	10.01	9.73	7.91	34.4
Per cent grand total forms of United States	54.16	57.3	49.23	51.23	96.81	92.52	99.87	99.54	11.47	11.68	8.05	21.68

[1] Statistics of swine for 1899.
[2] Including 85,889 tons anthracite in Colorado and New Mexico.
[3] Total number and value of animals in the Dakotas, 1890: Number, 2,126,771; value, $53,040,218.
[4] Wyoming, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah.



No. 27.—1854. Unorganized Portion of Louisiana Purchase (then known as the Indian Country), organized as Territories of Kansas, Nebraska, and Indian Territory.



No. 28.—1858–1859. State of Minnesota Formed from Eastern Part of the Territory of Minnesota (1858).—Oregon Admitted as a State, and Eastern Part of Oregon Territory Attached to Washington Territory (1859).

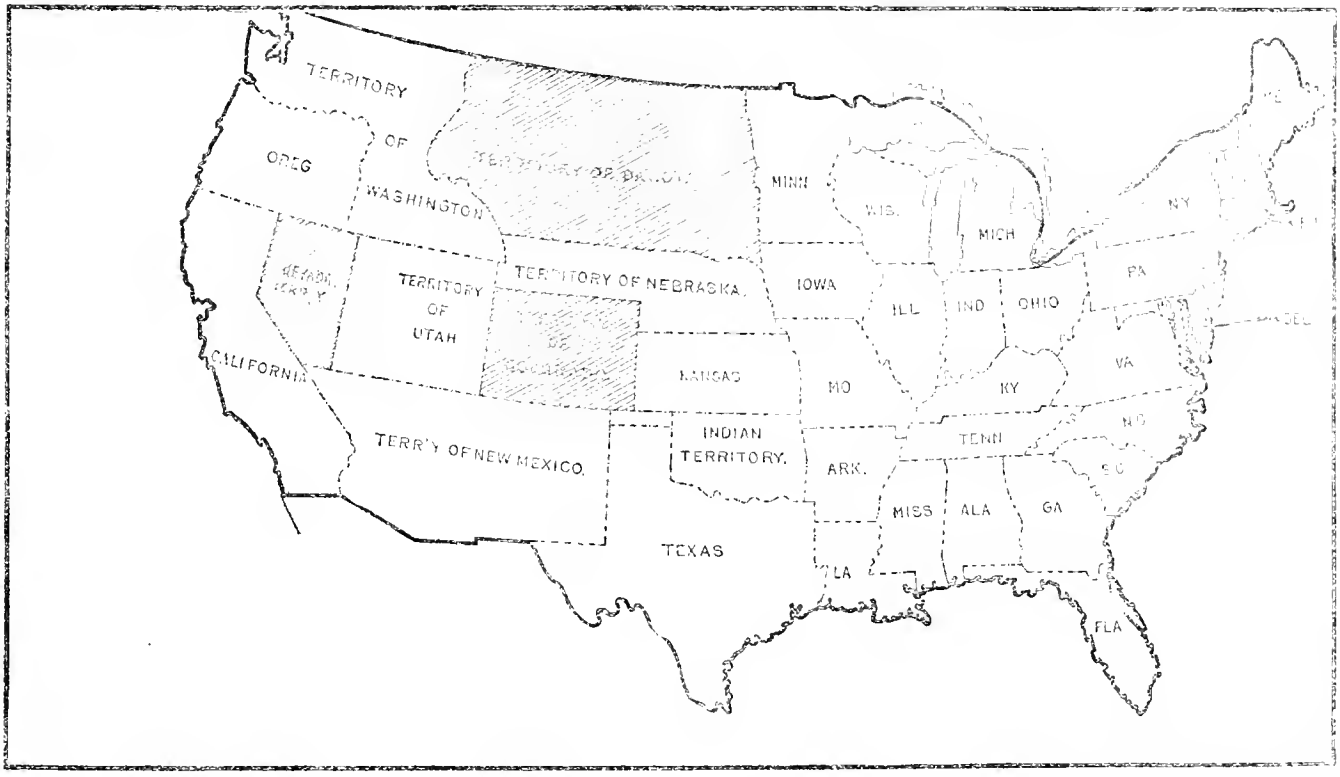
STATISTICS OF THE UNION ORGANIZED FROM ACQUIRED TERRITORY—Continued.

PUBLIC SCHOOL STATISTICS.

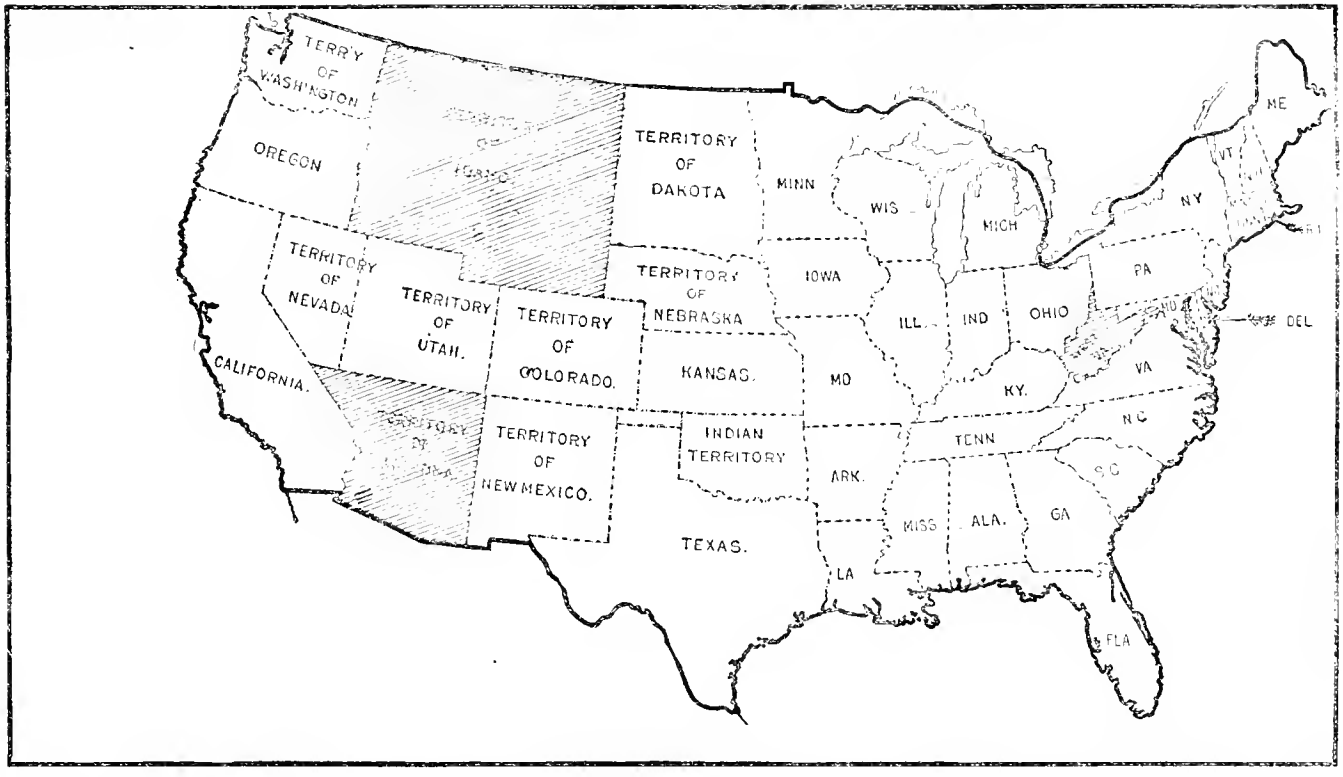
STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Population.		Public schools.		Teachers employed.		Total expenditure for public schools		High schools.		Normal schools.	
									Students.	Teachers.	Students.	Teachers.
	1890	1900	1890	1899	1890	1899	1890	1893	1890		1890	
LOUISIANA PURCHASE.							*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*				
Colorado	[1]34,277	[1]539,700	1,073	1,600	1,073	1,600	1,095,776	1,492,453	1,204	103	320	10
Colorado (Ceded)	[1]413,249	[1]539,700	1,073	1,600	2,057	3,224	1,781,670	2,287,783	3,207	254	570	25
Indian Territory									545	35		
Indian	180,182	392,060	1,400	5,140	1,507	6,504	2,202,853	7,227,307	2,207	1,140	5,074	150
Kansas	1,428,108	1,470,495	8,240	12,502	12,502	12,502	7,967,457	11,683,457	11,683	537	2,002	87
Louisiana	1,118,588	1,381,625	2,676	4,157	3,857	5,210	1,136,112	2,300,000	1,300	145	455	25
Missouri	2,679,184	3,106,665	8,847	11,950	11,950	15,347	5,147,110	6,177,110	13,571	647	2,194	82
Nebraska	1,058,910	1,066,300	6,782	10,782	5,082	8,142	3,703,925	4,703,925	4,193	1,000	1,375	85
North Dakota	182,719	319,146	1,050	1,670	1,086	1,984	773,150	1,015	57	2	7	
Oklahoma	61,834	398,331	210,361	257,765	10,555	9,162	2,356,582	3,815,504	14,202	562	2,241	110
South Dakota	328,808	401,570	63,513	67,575	1,982	2,007	620,910	1,288,061	1,054	114	423	20
Oklahoma				85,645		2,152		58,302	534	24	57	4
Territory			78,013	98,510	2,040	4,805	1,139,630	1,665,125	2,348	104	62	10
Wyoming	60,705	92,531	1,452	2,302	270	578	2,225,000	2,225,000	672	21		
Total	1,750,000	4,856,000	4,747,445	8,104,112	80,588	102,302	30,251,772	37,185,881	115,847	4,957	15,813	625
MEXICAN CESSION.												
Arizona	88,243	122,931	7,000	15,808	250	373	181,914	238,731	182	10	182	6
California	1,208,130	2,312,000	221,750	263,207	5,434	8,177	7,147,762	6,761,063	13,777	762	1,864	79
New Mexico	153,593	195,310	18,215	27,153	476	706	585,000	1,145,052	2,420	25	55	4
Nevada	45,761	42,335	7,387	7,845	251	334	161,181	203,042	426	19		
Utah	207,905	276,749	55,279	71,906	659	1,419	891,085	993,953	2,074	100	664	27
Total	1,703,632	2,949,325	309,631	385,919	7,070	11,009	8,966,942	9,341,841	18,879	916	2,765	116
OREGON:												
Idaho	[2]	[2]	11,311	32,610	197	992	169,020	271,377	521	36	174	10
Oregon	[2]	[2]	63,254	88,485	2,566	3,603	895,979	1,150,425	2,705	141	561	31
Washington	[2]	[2]	59,961	97,913	1,610	2,921	973,111	1,745,735	3,593	181	322	17
Total	1,213,398	1,840,000	134,529	219,007	4,373	7,516	2,038,110	3,229,297	6,752	358	1,057	58
TEXAS	212,592	693,000	400,872	582,566	10,880	11,959	3,173,709	4,457,177	17,564	803	1,371	51
Grand total	677,734	3,770,778	3,478,522	4,308,471	112,192	165,076	41,406,404	52,611,576	154,858	7,044	20,775	856
Total United States	45,822,672	57,070,859	12,722,561	17,148,715	363,922	515,660	140,506,715	187,281,663	5[illegible]	2[illegible]	[illegible]	3,093
Per cent Louisiana Territory forms of United States	.81	.81	20.28	20.88	21.61	24.59	21.55	18.85				
Per cent grand total forms of United States	1.48	6.62	27.30	28.46	30.83	32.74	29.53	26.69				

[1] Including Michigan.

[2] Estimated.



No. 29.—1861. Territory of Nevada Formed from Western Part of Utah.—Territory of Colorado Formed from the Eastern Part of Utah, Western Part of Nebraska, and Northern Part of New Mexico.—Dakota Formed from Northern Part of Territory of Nebraska and that Part of the Territory of Minnesota not Included in the State of Minnesota.

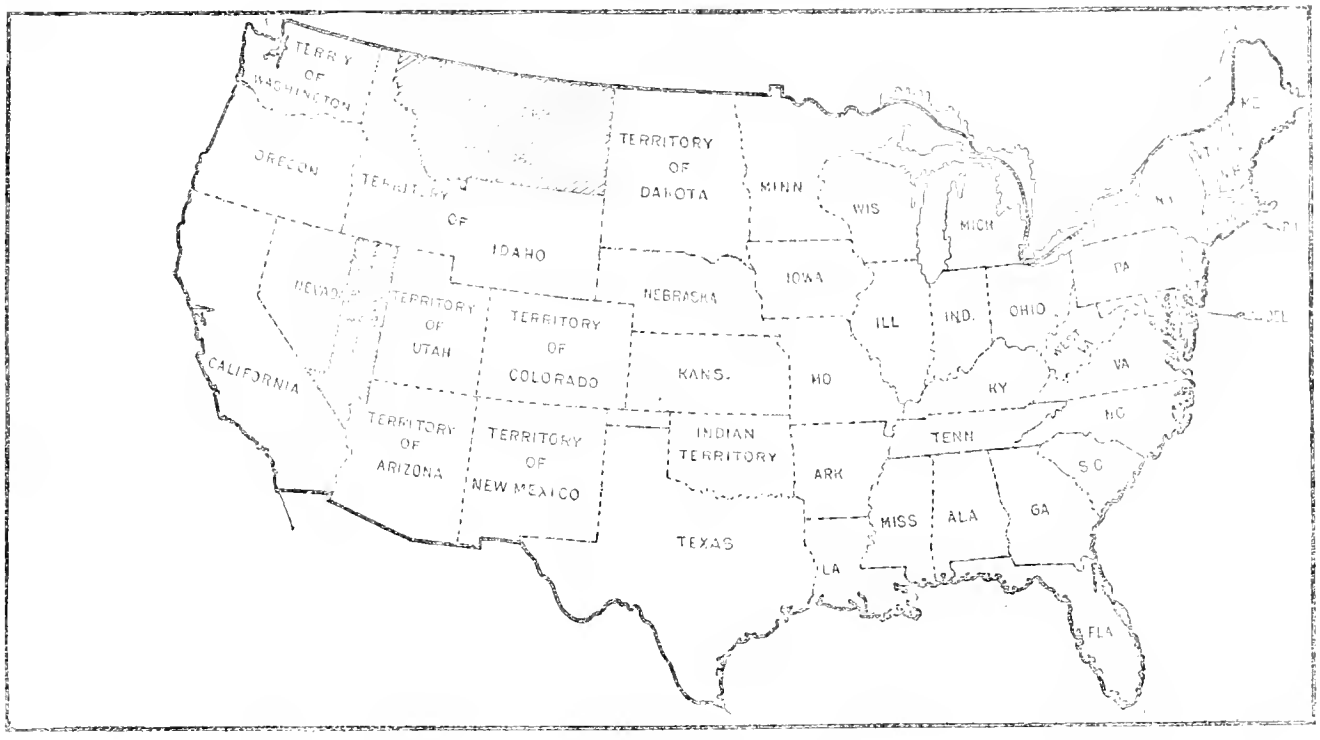


No. 30.—1863. Idaho Territory Formed from the Eastern Part of Washington Territory and Western Part of Dakota Territory.—Arizona Territory Formed from Western Part of New Mexico.—West Virginia Formed from Western Part of Virginia.

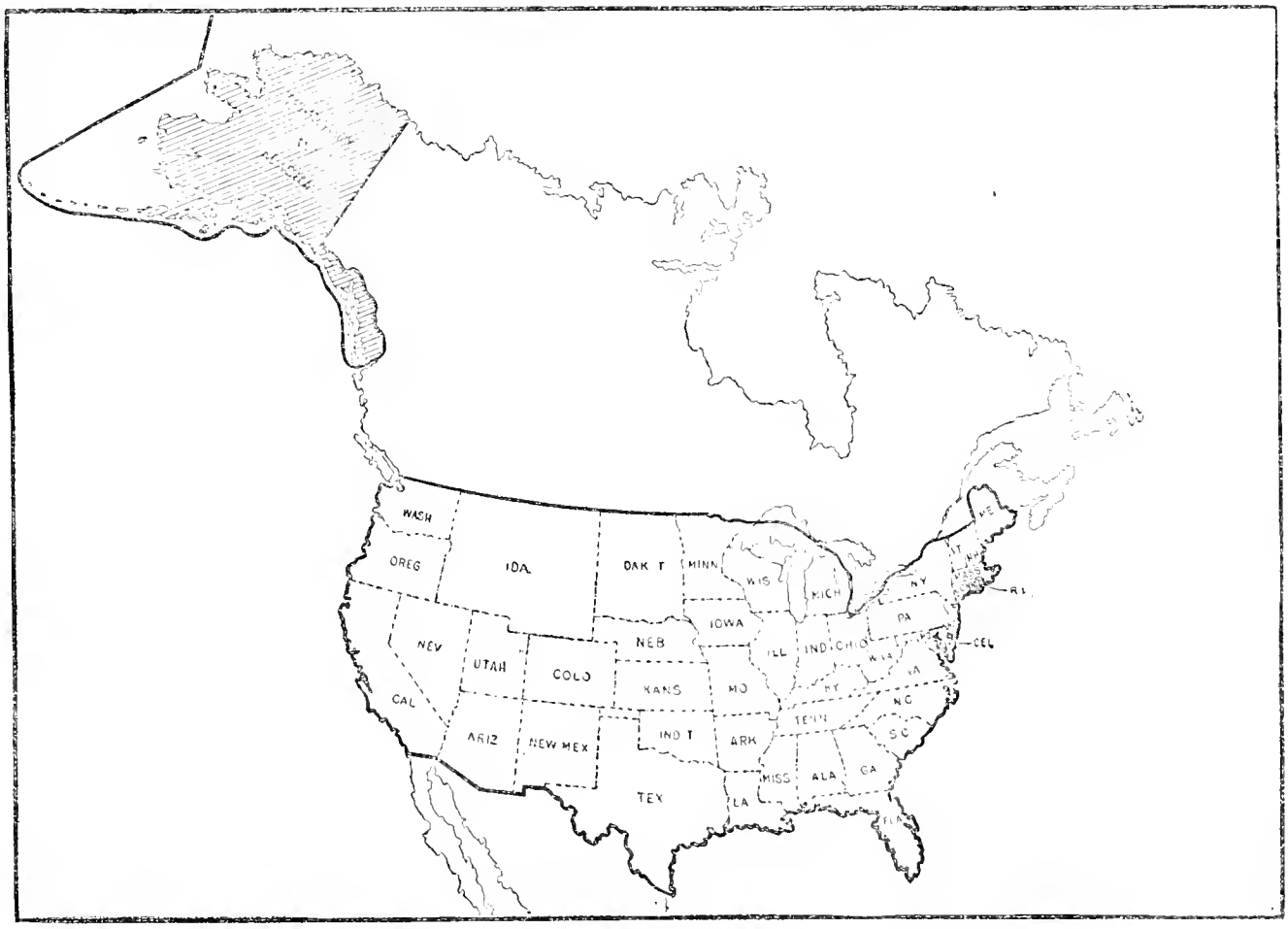
STATISTICS OF STATES OF THE UNION ORGANIZED FROM ACQUIRED TERRITORY—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, 1899.		TOTAL OF ALL SCHOOLS AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.				POST-OFFICES, JANUARY 1—		NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED.		MILES OF RAILWAY IN OPERATION.	
			Attendance.		Teachers.							
	Students.	Teachers.	1890	1899	1890	1899	1899	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900
LOUISIANA PURCHASE:												
Arkansas	1,602	119	225,650	307,812	5,207	7,421	1,421	1,885	198	257	2,263	3,088
Colorado	2,065	320	68,057	117,047	2,639	3,803	642	799	270	526	4,291	4,617
Indian Territory	285	25	1,251	785	147	58	1258	511	18	84	[1]1,261	1,339
Iowa	7,646	555	515,516	506,562	27,837	20,568	1,770	1,907	878	1,075	8,319	9,114
Kansas	5,726	493	411,853	392,283	12,858	13,649	1,816	1,673	775	703	8,852	8,749
Louisiana	2,121	186	127,455	201,770	3,097	4,596	841	1,155	173	192	1,750	2,664
Minnesota	4,109	432	292,039	463,736	9,614	12,851	1,236	1,642	478	656	5,581	6,770
Missouri	9,925	1,193	649,813	703,881	15,243	16,104	2,309	2,945	848	1,033	6,142	6,881
Montana	549	53	17,654	36,791	679	1,109	332	475	70	92	2,189	2,098
Nebraska	3,302	362	247,326	297,675	11,070	10,181	1,069	1,088	610	617	5,405	5,584
North Dakota	908	55	36,151	69,768	2,023	3,776	464	646	125	155	2,116	2,705
Oklahoma	446	29	.....	86,675	.....	2,243	.....	593	50	125	.....	758
South Dakota	1,308	111	80,347	162,502	4,787	5,051	670	692	256	267	2,649	2,825
Wyoming	140	14	7,311	15,534	278	571	264	367	35	41	1,063	1,212
Total	40,249	3,925	2,670,541	3,331,051	95,365	111,689	12,919	16,228	4,759	5,618	51,[illegible]	59,624
MEXICAN CESSION:												
Arizona	133	16	8,064	16,295	244	465	163	212	31	54	1,095	1,465
California	5,728	619	240,220	274,786	6,091	9,617	1,334	1,678	568	698	4,350	5,455
New Mexico	335	41	18,513	27,802	503	776	231	312	47	52	1,389	1,788
Nevada	331	23	7,773	8,102	278	356	146	184	25	20	923	920
Utah	1,738	82	38,375	76,342	761	1,631	215	339	51	77	1,265	1,573
Total	8,265	781	312,945	403,427	8,380	12,788	2,119	2,705	725	911	9,022	11,201
OREGON:												
Idaho	188	19	14,443	23,554	509	967	239	424	46	70	946	1,271
Oregon	1,686	129	66,153	93,437	2,792	4,064	607	872	146	192	1,440	1,632
Washington	1,343	130	57,344	103,084	1,684	3,649	500	861	194	221	2,012	2,892
Total	3,212	318	137,940	230,075	4,985	8,680	1,346	2,127	386	483	4,398	5,795
TEXAS	5,108	363	476,992	576,329	11,334	16,206	2,139	3,011	542	794	8,710	9,722
Grand total	56,834	5,417	3,598,418	4,540,882	120,144	149,363	18,523	24,071	6,412	7,806	73,953	86,042
Total United States	201,569	19,896	13,228,588	15,988,729	395,065	486,777	60,140	75,388	18,536	20,806	166,703	190,833
Per cent Louisiana Territory forms of United States	.....	.....	20.19	20.83	24.14	23.92	21.48	21.52	25.67	27	31.08	31.11
Per cent grand total forms of United States	.....	.....	27.2	28.4	30.41	32	30.79	31.93	34.59	37.51	44.36	45.08

[1] Includes Oklahoma.



No. 31.—1864. Montana Territory formed from Northeastern Part of Idaho Territory.—Additions Made to Nevada in 1864 and 1866.



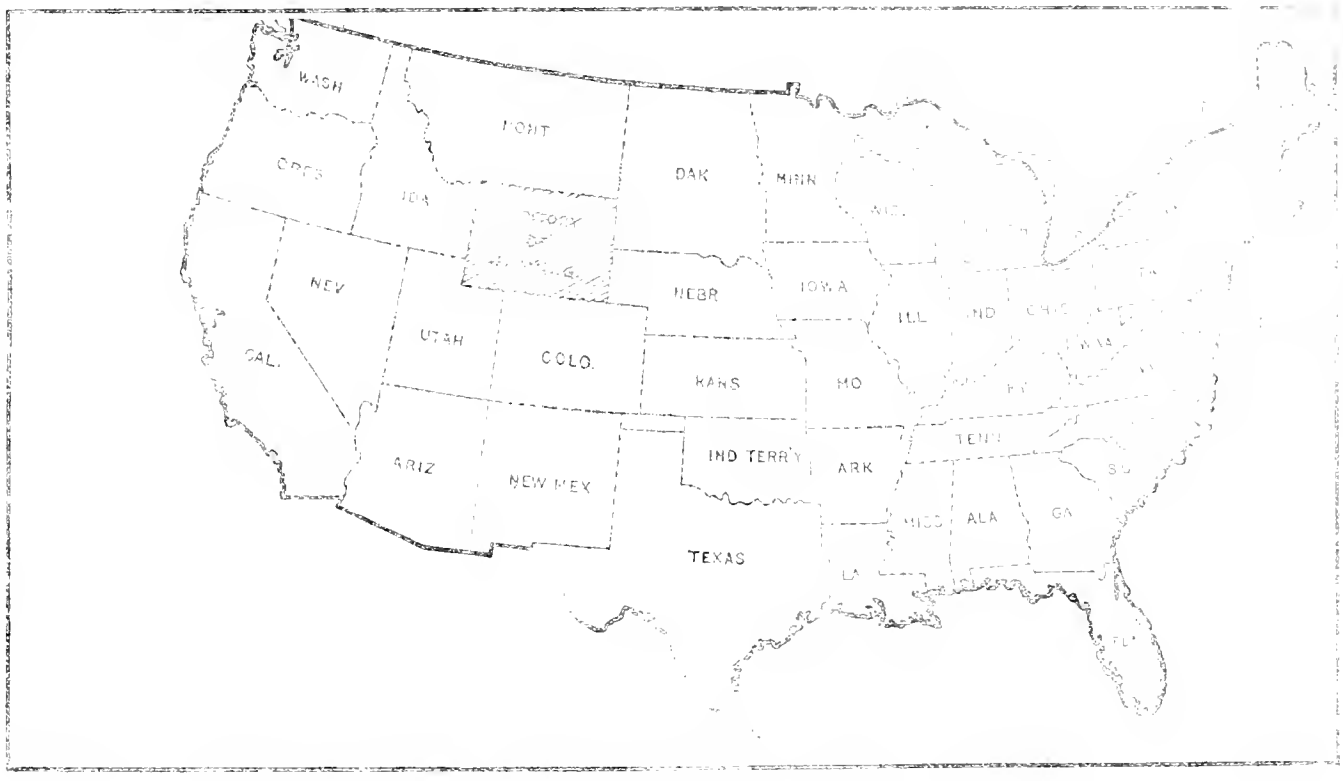
No. 32.—1867. Alaska Purchased from Russia for the sum of $7,200,000.

STATISTICS OF STATES OF THE UNION ORGANIZED FROM ACQUIRED TERRITORY—Continued.

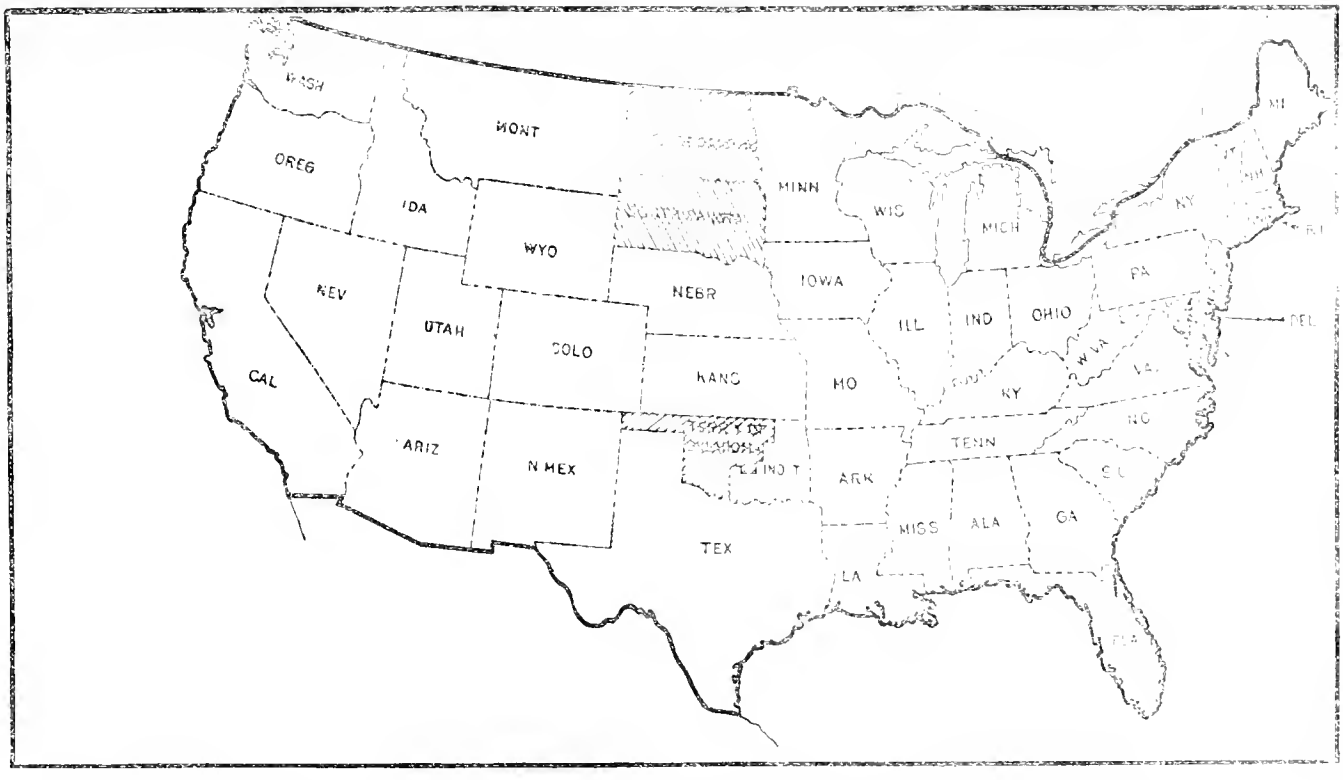
BANKING STATISTICS.

STATE AND YEAR.	NATIONAL BANKS.										TOTAL RESOURCES OF NATIONAL, STATE, PRIVATE, AND SAVINGS BANKS.[1]	
	Number of banks.		Capital stock.[1]		Individual deposits.[1]		Loans and discounts.[1]		Circulation.[1]			
	1870	1890	1870	1890	1870	1890	1870	1890	1870	1890	1880	1890
LOUISIANA (PURCHASE OF 1803):												
Arkansas	1	7	150	1,050	276	2,169	1	2,869	276	246	7,887	12,612
Colorado		7		1,400		2,744		2,841	1,144	2,271	31,067	55,119
Dakota		10		1,000		1,167		2,207	102	2,870	518	3,821
Idaho		3		300		644		1,041	31	705	2,067	6,205
Indian Territory		3		1,000		1,000		1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000
Iowa	145	76	1,000	4,000	1,000	4,000	1,195	25,646	1,000	21,782	2,924	5,000
Kansas	108	91	1,000	6,000	1,000	6,000	1,195	25,646	1,000	21,782	5,000	75,000
Louisiana	19	21	1,000	2,000	13,781	20,408	17,555	18,141	849	1,704	14,042	25,527
Minnesota	93	81	1,000	12,082	3,000	27,866	3,884	44,065	1,747	5,031	108,500	137,958
Missouri	147	67	20,961	17,650	14,031	61,130	20,462	80,273	1,020	1,623	1,000,147	1,000,000
Montana	25	21	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	9,134	46	517	21,422	33,217
Nebraska	155	113	1,000	9,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	21,746	2,340	5,948	105,553	105,697
New Hampshire	89	47	1,000	1,000	5,810	5,000	4,175	5,413	458	455	5,774	10,593
Oklahoma	33	24	500	805	100	2,955	1,000	2,147	84	827	500	4,256
South Dakota	39	28	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	580	519	15,175	21,113
Wyoming	11	14	1,000	800	2,000	2,918	2,000	2,140	262	295	6,172	7,864
Total	777	777	36,561	64,136	113,669	329,609	253,016	317,703	15,044	56,596	746,993	1,000,111
MEXICAN CESSION:												
Arizona	2	5	150	300	286	2,075	294	1,758	93	187	1,258	5,024
California	37	58	8,475	19,298	1,256	89,195	20,978	63,049	1,188	2,858	202,683	285,785
New Mexico	9	9	975	750	2,301	3,563	2,256	2,425	249	108	1,732	7,668
Nevada	2	1	250	2	245	513	625	351	62	20	1,320	2,670
Utah	10	10	2,000	1,000	1,112	5,072	1,256	2,956	501	360	14,731	43,736
Total	60	63	11,992	18,790	27,517	16,734	25,569	40,189	1,851	5,451	284,711	446,281
OREGON:												
Dakota	7	9	100	550	1,308	2,799	1,088	1,307	22	178	2,766	6,141
Oregon	37	27	2,375	2,850	3,892	11,782	11,050	7,753	199	958	27,639	24,517
Washington	51	31	3,325	3,250	14,311	20,034	15,141	12,788	1,065	933	52,002	45,216
Total	95	67	5,702	6,150	25,582	37,615	27,254	21,128	1,718	2,072	50,286	72,877
TEXAS	180	221	22,227	15,610	30,470	49,749	48,814	96,143	3,821	7,177	83,009	103,418
Grand total	1,009	1,130	141,364	112,705	298,178	462,207	377,653	453,333	23,047	51,298	1,174,082	1,721,687

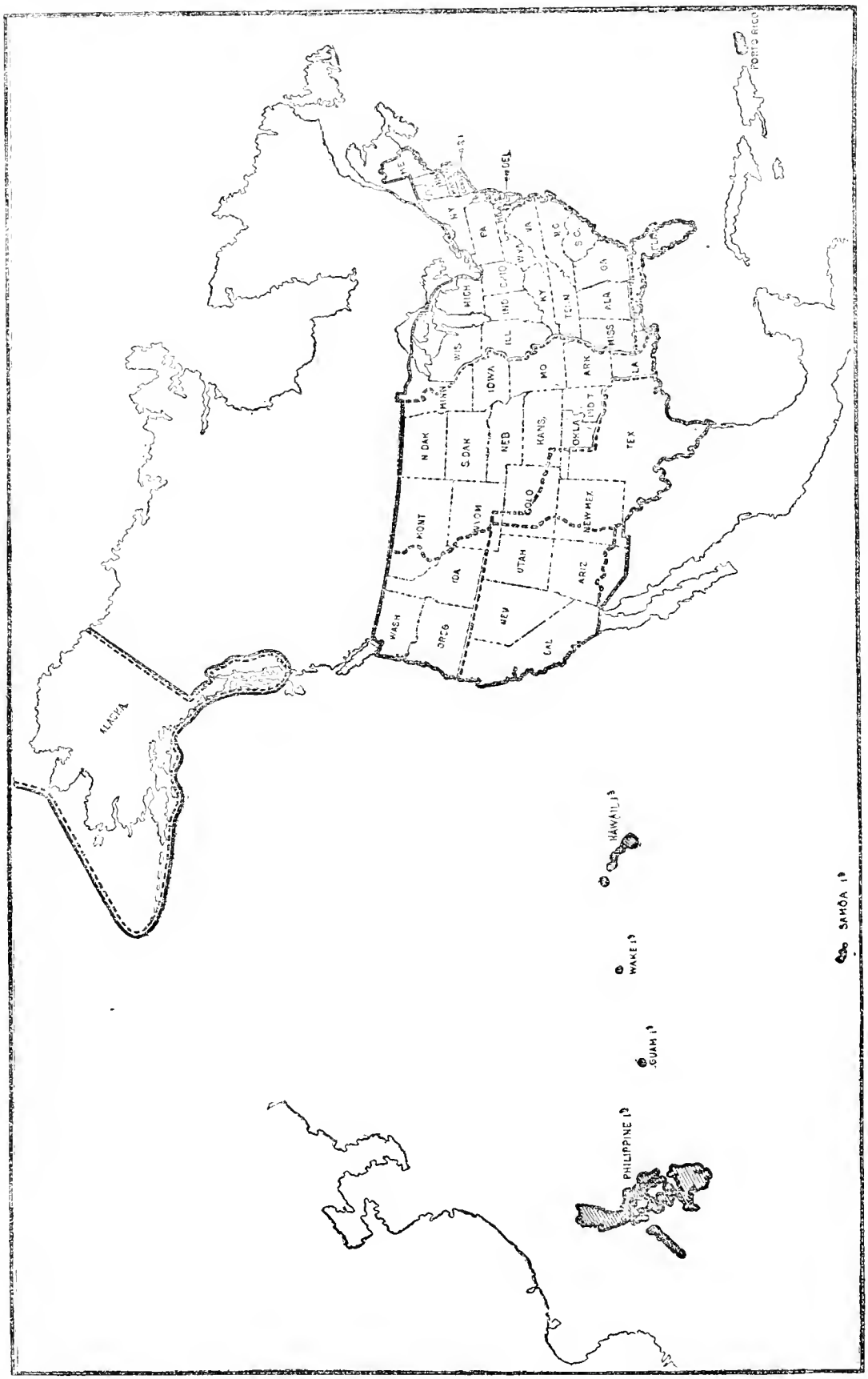
[1] In thousands of dollars.



No. 33.—1868. Wyoming Territory Formed from Eastern Part of Territory of Idaho.



No. 34. 1889–1890. Dakota Territory Divided and States of North and South Dakota Admitted (1889).—Oklahoma Territory Formed (1890) from Part of Indian Territory and Unorganized Territory North of Texas.



No. 35.—1898–1899. Porto Rico, and the Hawaiian, Philippine, and Samoan Islands, and Guam and Wake Islands added.

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